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POLITICS AND FINE ARTS

THE REGIMENTS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

COMPILED BY

RICHARD TRIMEN,

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PREFACE.

THE object of the following pages is to bring under one head the information that is scattered through Despatches, Army Lists, Gazettes, Books, Magazines, &c. concerning the History of the different Regiments of the British Army; and to enable anyone at a glance to ascertain whether a certain Regiment served during a certain campaign, or was at a certain action, or what its Title or Uniform was at a certain date.

The histories of many Regiments have been published separately, some by authority, and a few through, and by, the *esprit de corps* of some officer, but this is intended to show every existing Regiment's services, &c. in a small space, in a condensed form, and in one volume.

Since the year 1870, much has been seen, and more heard, about organization and localization,

but we have also seen the Regiments (which were the admiration of soldiers of every country in Europe), "meddled and muddled" with till they are only a wretched likeness of what they were.

We have seen *esprit de corps* sapped to its foundations, and attempted to be destroyed by the abolition of every Regimental tradition, badge, and even button, that our civilian Army reformers could do away with.

Where are the old Regimental officers who were proud to serve the Crown for *nothing?*

Where are the magnificent old non-commissioned officers and men that would follow their officers wherever they led?

What is the answer?

The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, have all but disappeared, and the ranks are filled by over-educated boys, who consequently think they are as competent to lead their comrades as their officers.

Moreover, we now see all ranks looking forward to the time when they shall be turned out of the Regiment, instead of, as formerly, looking on it as their home for the best part of their lives.

Then, as another blow to the old constitution of

Regiments, and a reduction of their fighting power, we have the new "Brigade Depôts," and "Linked Battalions."

Do not the pages of the Army List, with this last heading, betray the fact that the Regiments must have been "linked" together by some one who was incompetent to do so?

Take the 27th Inniskilling, a Regiment essentially Irish in its character and composition, "linked" to the 108th Madras Infantry. What connection the person entrusted with a matter of such vital importance could see in these two Regiments is quite beyond the imagination of a soldier, and gives rise to the idea that he must have drawn them out of a hat. The 27th has a glorious history of two centuries; the 108th was only raised by the East India Company in 1854, and has no more to do with Ireland than the Russian Guards.

Look at the 31st Huntingdonshire and the 70th Surrey "linked" together at Kingston. Is every Huntingdonshire man who wishes to join his county Regiment to walk all the way to Kingston to enlist? and when he does so, be uncertain whether he is to wear the Huntingdon buff or the Surrey black?

Had only the depôt of the 35th Royal Sussex been localized at Chichester to obtain recruits for that regiment, it would have been perfect; as it is, the "Brigade Depôt" at that city is partly formed of two nominal companies of the 107th Bengal Infantry, which Regiment of course never had the slightest connection with the county of Sussex.

The two depôts, or four nominal companies, form the "43rd Brigade Depôt." It surely might have been numbered the "35th Brigade Depôt," and so have kept up a semblance of the old county number.

It follows, therefore, that a man of Sussex wishing to enlist in his county Regiment, first has to go into the "43rd Brigade Depôt," and then may find himself in the 107th Bengal Infantry, which Regiment he never intended to serve in at all!

But the above examples of ill-matched couples will suffice.

Is it wonderful that soldiers with the least gleam of *esprit de corps* desert?

The fact is, that the glorious old Regiments of the British Army are in process of being improved off the face of the martial world, and if the sys-

tem of "Brigade Depôts" is persevered in, the Regiment must eventually disappear.

Let anyone read the "General Order" of the 17th March 1873. It says—

"The single Battalion Regiments, which are linked together to form the Line portion of a sub-district Brigade, will, so far as regards the Sub-Lieutenants thereto appointed, and the soldiers therein enlisted, after the date of this order, *constitute one corps* for all military purposes.

"All first appointments to the Line, and all enlistments for Line service, will be for the particular Brigade, *instead of as heretofore, for particular Regiments.*"

"The officers and soldiers who may be so appointed to any Brigade, will, for relief, for all duties at home and abroad, and for every military purpose whatsoever, *and in whatever ranks they may thereafter respectively hold, be interchangeable between the Line Battalions of their Brigade, and will be liable to serve in either of those Battalions indifferently, without regard to the particular Battalion to which they may have been first appointed to serve.*"

There rang the death-knell of the old Regiments of the British Army!

Can anything be more conclusive, or more depressing to a soldier?

Is it calculated to foster that pride in, and love for, his own particular Regiment that every true soldier who has worn its uniform has for it?

Look again at the "Army Circular" of the 8th April 1876, as to the clothing of the men of the "Brigade Depôts;" it is evident that a man belongs neither to one "linked" Battalion or to the other; he belongs to the "Brigade Depôt" only, and has nothing to do with the traditions or honour of the Regiment in which he may be serving.

Would-be Army reformers, of whom we have now far too many, say, "Oh, very few Regiments now have the Title of the county in which they were raised, so all this is of no importance;" but they are not soldiers, so their opinion is valueless. Moreover, the assertion is only partly true, for it is nearly a century since most of the Regiments received the County Titles which they now bear.

Would-be Army reformers are also responsible for the Appendix to "Army Circular" of the 1st of December 1877, giving the War Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry, in which it is actually proposed to send a Regiment of boys

eleven hundred strong into the field with twenty-three Company officers, whilst four officers of the Regiment are part of, and nearly useless at, the "Brigade Depôt."

We hear and we read everywhere that the Army is over-officered, but what is the opinion of an old soldier, as given in his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the 30th November 1877? He says:

"How can you expect fire-discipline, from year-old peasant-soldiers, whose non-commissioned officers have little, if any, greater training than themselves, and with a field average of three and a half officers per company of two hundred men? For better or for worse, we have now an army of boys. Take the word of a man who has seen much fighting, both by trained and untrained soldiers. It behoves us, if we would escape disaster in the hour of trial, to take such means as will induce our non-commissioned officers to remain under the colours, and not go forth into civil, or quasi-civil life. And yet more incumbent is it on us to listen to no arguments of theory that would reduce the number of our commissioned officers. Our Army is so small that, more than any other, for the sake of judicious daring,

and of judicious economy of life, it must be well, brilliantly, and carefully led. And this cannot be when sparse officers are whelmed in a confused mass of men."

What do the advocates of short service and "Brigade Depôts" say to this?

From the foregoing remarks it will readily be perceived that the desire of the Compiler of this book is not to destroy, but to revive, *everything* connected with every Regiment in the service, and, although omissions may be noted, it is hoped it contains no errors.

There are many conflicting statements as to when Regiments were first numbered. Their *rank* was first regulated by a board of General Officers assembled by King William the Third in the Netherlands, on the 10th June 1694.

Queen Anne assembled another board in 1713, to decide on the rank of Regiments raised subsequently to 1694, and King George the First assembled a third in 1715 for the same purpose.

Cannon, in his "History of the Marine Corps," tells us, "These boards recommended that English Regiments raised in England should take rank from the date of their formation, and that

English, Scots, and Irish Regiments raised for the service of a foreign power, should take rank from the date of their being placed on the English Establishment."

"The numerical Titles of Regiments, as fixed on the principles laid down in the Reports of the boards of General Officers above alluded to, were confirmed by the Warrant issued by authority of King George the Second, dated the 17th July 1751; and also by the Warrant of King George the Third, dated 19th December 1768; previously to which, Regiments were generally designated by the names of their Colonels."

The year 1751 has, therefore, been taken as the date on which the Regiments of the Army were first recognized officially by a number.

The date of the raising of the different Regiments is given as that of the commission of its first Colonel, taken from the official "Succession of Colonels."

The greatest difficulty has been the compiling of the lists of Campaigns, &c. in which the various Regiments have borne a part.

All those that appear on the Colours have been given, although many are of inferior importance to many that do not; moreover many Regiments

have received distinctions for actions in which others shared who do not possess any record of the fact upon their Colours.

The dates given are those in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," which is assumed to be correct, and, in the case of a capture of a place, the *last* day of the siege or capture is given.

The thanks of the Compiler are due to those Adjutants and other officers of Regiments who have given him information, and also to T. D. Sullivan, Esq., late 56th Foot, Librarian of the Royal United Service Institution, for his assistance and help on many occasions.

July 1878.

ACTIONS IN WHICH

THE PRESENT

REGIMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

HAVE BORNE A PART.

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*Actions marked thus * are emblazoned on the Standards, Guidons, and Colours.*

Aboukir, battle of.—8th March 1801.
*Aden, capture of.—19th January 1839.
Agra, siege and capture of.—17th October 1803.
Ahmedabad, capture of.—15th January 1780.
Ahmednuggur, siege and capture of.—12th August 1803.
*Albuera, battle of.—16th May 1811.
Alexandria, battle of.—21st March 1801.
Alexandria, siege and capture of.—20th March 1807.
*Aliwal, battle of.—28th January 1846.
Alkmaer, battle of.—6th October 1799.
Allyghur, capture of.—4th September 1803.
*Alma, battle of.—20th September 1854.
Almanara, battle of.—28th July 1710.
Almanza, battle of.—14th April 1707.
*Almaraj, capture of forts of.—19th May 1812.

Almeida, battle of.—26th August 1810.
*Amboyna, capture of.—17th February 1810.
Antwerp, siege and occupation of.—5th May 1814.
*Arcot, capture of.—31st August 1751.
Arcot, defence of.—31st October 1780.
Argaum, battle of.—29th November 1803.
Arnee, battle of.—2nd June 1782.
*Arroyos-dos-Molinos, battle of.—28th October 1811.
*Assaye, battle of.—23rd September 1803.
Asseerghur, capture of.—8th April 1819.
Aughrim, battle of.—12th July 1691.

*Badajos, siege and capture of.—6th April 1812.
*Balaklava, battle of.—25th October 1854.
Baltimore, battle of.—11th September 1814.
*Banda, capture of.—8th March 1810.
Bangalore, battle of.—21st March 1791.
Barcelona, capture and defence of.—1705 to 8th May 1706.
*Barrossa, battle of.—5th March 1811.
Bayonne, investment of.—22nd February to 14th April 1814.
Belleisle, siege of.—7th June 1761.
Benevente, battle of.—January 1809.
*Beni-Boo-Ally, battle of.—2nd March 1821.
Bergen, battle of.—19th September 1799.
Bergen-op-Zoom, siege of.—8th March 1814.
Bhurtpore, capture of.—2nd April 1805.
*Bhurtpore, siege and capture of.—18th January 1826.
Bidassoa, passage of the.—7th October 1813.
*Bladensburg, battle of.—24th August 1814.
Blenheim, battle of.—13th August 1704.
Bouchain, capture of.—13th September 1711.
*Bourbon, capture of.—21st September 1809.
Boyne, battle of the.—1st July 1690.
Brandywine, battle of.—11th September 1777.
Brooklyn, battle of.—27th August 1776.
Brunx, battle of the.—28th October 1776.
Buenos Ayres, capture of.—28th June 1806.
Bunker's Hill, battle of.—17th June 1775.
Burgos, siege of, and retreat from.—October 1812.

*Busaco, battle of.—27th September 1810.
*Bushire, battle of.—10th December 1856.
*Buxar, battle of.—23rd October 1764.

Camden, battle of.—16th August 1780.
Campen, battle of.—15th October 1760.
Campo-Mayor, battle of.—25th March 1811.
*Candahar, battle of.—10th March 1842.
Cape of Good Hope, capture of.—September 1795.
*Cape of Good Hope, capture of.—9th January 1806.
Cape of Good Hope.—1846, 1847, and 1850, 1853.
Carthagena, siege of.—April 1741.
Cateau, battle of.—26th April 1794.
Cawnpore, capture of.—17th July 1857.
Caya, passage of.—7th May 1709.
*Central India, actions in.—1857-58.
Chateaughay, battle of.—26th October 1813.
Cherbourg, siege of.—5th August 1758.
*Chillianwallah, battle of.—13th January 1849.
Chrystler's Farm, battle of.—11th November 1813.
*Condore, battle of.—8th December 1758.
*Copenhagen, battle of.—2nd April 1801.
*Copenhagen, siege of.—8th September 1807.
Corbach, battle of.—10th July 1760.
Corsica, capture of.—17th June 1794.
*Corunna, battle of.—16th January 1809.
Crabbendam, battle of.—10th September 1799.
Cuddalore, battle of.—13th July 1783.
*Cuidad-Rodrigo, siege and capture of.—19th January 1812.

*Deeg, capture of.—13th October 1804.
Delhi, battle of.—11th September 1803.
*Delhi, siege and capture of.—20th September 1857.
Denkern, battle of.—15th July 1761.
*Detroit, capture of fort.—16th August 1812.
Dettingen, battle of.—16th June 1743.
Dominica, capture of.—6th June 1761.
*Dominica, defence of.—22nd February 1805.
Douay, siege and capture of.—25th June 1710.

*Douro, passage of the.—12th May 1809.
Dunkirk, siege of.—7th September 1793.

*Egmont-op-Zee, battle of.—2nd October 1799.
El-Bodon, battle of.—25th September 1811.
*Emsdorf, battle of.—16th July 1760.

Famars, battle of.—23rd May 1793.
*Ferozeshah, battle of.—22nd December 1845.
Flushing, siege and capture of.—15th August 1809.
Fontenoy, battle of.—30th April 1745.
Freehold, battle of.—28th June 1778.
*Fuentes d'Onor, battle of.—5th May 1811.

Germantown, battle of.—3rd October 1777.
Ghent, capture of.—30th December 1708.
Ghuznee, siege and capture of.—23rd July 1839.
*Ghuznee, capture of.—6th September 1842.
Gibraltar, defence of.—10th March 1705.
Gibraltar, defence of.—22nd February 1727.
*Gibraltar, defence of.—5th February 1783.
*Goojerat, battle of.—21st February 1849.
Grenada, capture of.—24th March 1796.
Guadaloupe, capture of.—24th January 1759.
Guadaloupe, capture of.—20th April 1794.
*Guadaloupe, capture of.—February 1810.
Gueldermalsen, battle of.—8th January 1795.
Guildford, battle of.—15th March 1781.

Havannah, siege and capture of.—14th August 1762.
Helder, battle of.—27th August 1799.
Hulst, defence of.—5th May 1747.
*Hyderabad, battle of.—24th March 1843.

*Inkerman, battle of.—5th November 1854.
Ionian Islands, capture of.—12th October 1809.

*Java, capture of.—18th September 1811.
*Jellalabad, defence of.—7th April 1842.

*Khelat, capture of.—13th November 1839.
*Kirkee, battle of.—5th November 1817.
*Kooshab, battle of.—8th February 1857.

*Leswarree, battle of.—1st November 1803.
Lexington, battle of.—19th April 1775.
Liege, capture of.—23rd October 1702.
*Lincelles, battle of.—18th August 1793.
Lisle, siege and capture of.—23rd October 1708.
Llereena, battle of.—11th April 1812.
Louisbourg, siege and capture of.—26th July 1758.
*Lucknow, defence of.—July to November 1857.
*Lucknow, capture of.—21st March 1858.

Maestricht, capture of.—2nd July 1673.
*Maharajpore, battle of.—29th December 1843.
*Maheidpore, battle of.—21st December 1817.
*Maida, battle of.—4th July 1806.
Mallavelly, battle of.—27th March 1799.
Malplaquet, battle of.—11th September 1709.
Malta, siege and capture of.—5th September 1800.
*Mandora, battle of.—13th March 1801.
*Mangalore, defence of.—September 1783.
Manilla, capture of.—5th October 1762.
*Marabout, battle of.—21st August 1801.
Martinique, capture of.—5th February 1762.
Martinique, capture of.—16th March 1794.
*Martinique, capture of.—7th March 1809.
Matagorda, defence of.—22nd April 1810.
Mauritius, capture of.—2nd December 1810.
*Meeanee, battle of.—17th February 1843.
*Miami, attack on fort.—5th May 1813.
*Minden, battle of.—1st August 1759.
Minorca, capture of.—1708.
Minorca, defence of.—29th June 1756.
Minorca, defence of.—5th February 1782.
Minorca, capture of.—15th November 1798.
*Monte Video, capture of.—3rd February 1807.
*Moodkee, battle of.—18th December 1845.

*Mooltan, siege and capture of.—2nd January 1849.
Morales, battle of.—2nd June 1813.
*Moro (Havannah), capture of.—14th August 1762.

*Nagpore, capture of.—24th December 1817.
Namur, siege and capture of.—20th August 1695.
Neer-Hespen, battle of.—18th July 1705.
Neer-Landen, battle of.— 19th July 1693.
New Orleans, siege of.—13th January 1815.
*Niagara, capture of.— 19th December 1813.
*Nieuport, defence of.—24th October 1793.
Nimeguen, battle of.—8th November 1794.
*Nive, passage of the.—9th to 13th December 1813.
*Nivelle, passage of the.—10th November 1813.
*Nundy-Droog, battle of.—18th October 1791.

*Orthes, battle of.—27th February 1814.
Oudenarde, battle of.—11th July 1708.

*Pekin, capture of.—12th October 1860.
*Plassey, battle of.—23rd June 1757.
Plattsburgh, battle of.—11th September 1814.
*Pondicherry.— 23rd August 1793.
Porto Novo.—1st July 1781.
*Punniar, battle of.—29th December 1843.
*Pyrenees, battles of the.—2nd August 1813.

Quatre-Bras, battle of.—16th June 1815.
Quebec, battle of.—13th September 1759.
*Queenstown, capture of.—13th October 1812.

Rangoon, capture of.—5th May 1824.
Rangoon, capture of.—14th April 1852.
*Reshire, battle of.—9th December 1856.
*Roleia, battle of.—17th August 1808.
Rosetta, siege of.—21st April 1807.
Roucoux, battle of.—1st October 1746.

Sabugal, battle of.—3rd April 1811.

*Sahagun, battle of.—21st December 1808.
*Salamanca, battle of.—22nd July 1812.
Saragossa, battle of.—20th August 1710.
Savendroog, capture of.—21st December 1791.
Schellenberg, battle of.—2nd July 1704.
Scylla, defence of.—17th January 1809.
Seringapatam, battle of.—15th May 1791.
Seringapatam, capture of.—6th February 1792.
*Seringapatam, siege and capture of.—4th Msy 1799.
*Sevastopol, capture of.—8th September 1855.
*Sholingur, battle of.—27th September 1781.
Sillery, battle of.—28th April 1760.
*Sobraon, battle of.—10th February 1846.
Steenkirk, battle of.—24th July 1692.
Stillwater, battle of.—19th September 1777.
St. Johns, defence of.—13th November 1775.
St. Lucia, capture and defence of.—28th December 1778.
St. Lucia, capture of.—4th April 1794.
*St. Lucia, capture of.—May 1796.
*St. Lucia, capture of.—22nd June 1803.
*St. Sebastian, siege and capture of.—31st August 1813.
St. Vincent, battle of.—14th February 1797.
*Surinam, capture of.—30th April 1804.

*Taku Forts, capture of.—21st August 1860.
*Talavera, battle of.—27th and 28th July 1809.
Tanjier, defence of.—1680 to 1683.
Tarbes, battle of.—20th March 1814.
*Tarifa, defence of.—31st December 1811.
*Ternate, capture of.—August 1810.
Ticonderoga, siege of.—8th July 1758.
Tongres, battle of.—10th May 1703.
Toulon, defence of.—19th December 1793.
*Toulouse, battle of.—10th April 1814.
Tournay, capture of.—10th September 1709.
*Tournay, battle of.—18th May 1794.

Val, battle of.—20th June 1747.
Valenciennes, siege and capture of.—28th July 1793.

Venloo, siege and capture of.—23rd September 1702.
*Villers-en-Couché, battle of.—24th April 1794.
*Vimiera, battle of.—21st August 1808.
*Vittoria, battle of.—21st June 1813.

Walcourt, battle of.—25th August 1689.
Warbourg, battle of.—31st July 1760.
*Waterloo, battle of.—18th June 1815.
*Wilhelmstahl, battle of.—14th June 1762.
*Wyndewash, battle of.—22nd January 1760.
Wynendale, battle of.—28th September 1708.

York Town, defence of.—19th October 1781.

THE REGIMENTS

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY.

FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.
The 1st, or His Majesty's Own Troop of Guards. 1660–1685	Scarlet, 1660—.	Blue in 1679, and probably from 1660.	Maestricht - - - - 1673.
The 1st Troop of Life Guards of Horse. 1685–1788			Boyne - - - - - 1690.
The 1st Life Guards. 1788——			Steenkirk - - - - 1692.
			Neer Landen - - - - 1693.
			Flanders - - - - - 1692–1697.
			Peninsula - - - - 1812–1814.
			Waterloo - - - - 1815.
			Netherlands - - - - 1815.

The Regiment was raised in Holland by King Charles II., and was at first composed of eighty gentlemen who had held commissions in the army of King Charles I.

It wore cuirasses from its formation to 1698, and resumed them in 1821.

It bears the Royal Arms as its crest.

It is said the Regiments of Life Guards were at one time known as "the Cheeses," from the old gentlemen of the Life Guards declining to serve in them as remodelled in 1788, saying they were no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers.

The 3rd and 4th (Scots) Troops of Life Guards, disbanded in 1746, saw much service in the campaign of 1742–47, in Flanders.

SECOND LIFE GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.
The 3rd, or the Duke of Albemarle's Troop of Guards. 1660–1670	Scarlet, 1660—.	Sea-green, 1660.	Maestricht - - - - 1673.
The 2nd, or The Queen's Troop of Guards. 1670–1685		Blue, since 1742.	Walcourt - - - - 1689.
The 2nd Troop of Life Guards of Horse. 1685–1788			Flanders - - - - 1689–1690.
The 2nd Life Guards. 1788——			Namur - - - - 1695.
			Flanders - - - - 1694–1697.
			Peninsula - - - - 1812–1814.
			Waterloo - - - - 1815.
			Netherlands - - - 1815.

The first Second Troop of Life Guards consisted originally of a number of loyal gentlemen who had fought for King Charles I. After his murder they fled to the continent, and entered the Spanish service with the title of "His Royal Highness The Duke of York's Troop of Guards." After the peace of 1659 they retired to the Netherlands till 1660, when King Charles II. made them the Second Troop of Life Guards. It became the Third Troop in 1670, and was disbanded in 1746.

The Regiment has the same origin as the First Life Guards.

It wore cuirasses from its formation to 1698, and resumed them in 1821.

It bears the Royal Arms as its crest.

It obtained its sea-green facings in honour of Queen Catherine, whose favourite colour it was. It is not known when the facings were changed, but it was between 1690 and 1742; its standard was changed from crimson to blue in 1758.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Royal Regiment of Horse 1661–1687 The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. 1687–1750 Royal Horse Guards Blue. 1750–1819 Royal Horse Guards. 1819——	Scarlet, 1661—.	Blue, 1661—.	Walcourt, 1689. Flanders, 1689–1690. Boyne, 1690. Anghrim, 1691. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760.	Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1762. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Peninsula, 1812–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815.

This Regiment is the only Regiment of Cavalry now in existence that formed part of the Parliamentary Army during the reign of King Charles I., and was then known as Colonel Unton Crook's. At the Restoration it was called "The Royal Regiment."

It wore cuirasses from its formation to 1698, and resumed them in 1821.

It bears the Royal Arms as its crest.

It obtained the name of "Oxford Blues" about 1690 to distinguish it from a Dutch Regiment of Horse Guards dressed in Blue commanded by the Earl of Portland, this Regiment being commanded by the Earl of Oxford. It was also known as the "Blue Guards" during the campaign in Flanders 1742–45, and is now commonly called "The Blues."

It was presented by King William IV. with a Standard emblazoned with "Dettingen, Minden, Warbourg, Cateau."

FIRST DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Queen's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1714 The King's own Regiment of Horse. 1714–1746 1st King's Dragoon Guards. 1746——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Yellow, 1685–1714. Blue, 1714—.	Boyne, 1690. Anghrim, 1691. Neer Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1697. Liege, 1702. Huy, 1703. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1714.	Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1746. Minden, 1759. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Sevastopol, 1855. Taku Forts, 1860. Pekin, 1860.

The Regiment was raised chiefly in the neighbourhood of London.
It wore cuirasses from its formation to 1688, and again from 1704 to 1714.
It bears the King's Cypher within the Garter.
It received its title in 1714 for its brilliant campaigns in Flanders and Germany.
It is commonly known as "The K. D. G's," and at one time was nicknamed "The Trades Union."

SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel the Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Horse. 1715–1727 The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Horse. 1727–1746 2nd Queen's Dragoon Guards. 1746–1872 2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays. 1872——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Scarlet, 1685. Buff, since 1742–1784. Black, 1784–1855. Buff, 1855—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Almanza, 1707. Almanara. 1710. Saragosa, 1710. Spain, 1704–1710. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762.	Germany, 1760–1763. Dunkirk, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Flushing, 1809. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised near London.
It wore cuirasses for three years.
It bears the "Royal Cypher within the Garter."
It received its title in 1715 for its conduct at the battle of Preston.
It is not known when its facings were changed to Buff, but it was between 1690 and 1742.
Being mounted on bay horses about 1767 caused it to be called the "Queen's Bays," as the other heavy Regiments (except the Scots Greys) had black horses. It is now commonly called "the Bays."

THIRD DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Earl of Plymouth's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1687 (Its Colonel's name.) 1687–1746 3rd Dragoon Guards. 1746–1765 3rd, or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards. 1765——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Green, 1685–1765. White, 1765, and in 1785. Blue in 1818–1819. Yellow, 1819—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Neer Landen, 1693. Flanders, 1691–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1714. Minden, 1759. Corbach, 1760.	Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Dunkirk, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Troops of Horse raised in various English counties.
It wore cuirasses for three years, and again from 1704 to 1714.
It bears the Plume of the Prince of Wales, the Rising Sun, and the Red Dragon.
It is not known when its facings were changed to Blue.
It captured the Standard and Kettle Drums of the Bavarian Guards at the battle of Ramilies.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
Colonel the Duke of Hamilton's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1788 4th, or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. 1788——	Scarlet, 1685—.	White, 1685–1715. Light Blue, 1715–1768. Blue, 1768—.	Steenkirk - - - - 1692. Neer Landen - - - - 1693. Flanders - - - - 1691–1697. Peninsula - - - - 1811–1813. Balaklava - - - - 1854. Sevastopol - - - - 1855.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Troops of Horse raised in various English counties.

It wore cuirasses on its formation.

It bears the Harp and Crown, and the Star of the Order of St. Patrick, with the motto "Quis separabit."

It received its title in 1788 for its long service in Ireland from 1698 to 1788, and was then commonly known as "The Blue Horse" from its facings.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Duke of Shrewsbury's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1687 (Its Colonel's name.) 1687–1788 5th Dragoon Guards. 1788–1804 5th, or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards. 1804——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Buff, 1685–1717. Green, 1717—.	Boyne, 1690. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1703–1712. Germany, 1759–1762.	Cateau, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Llereena, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1811–1814. Balaklava, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Troops of Horse raised in various English counties.

It wore cuirasses till 1688, and again from 1707 to 1714.

It bears the motto "Vestigia nulla retrorsum," which was borne by Colonel John Hampden's Regiment in the Civil War.

It captured four standards at the battle of Blenheim.

It was known in the eighteenth century as "The Green Horse" from its facings, and afterwards as "The Green Dragoon Guards."

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Queen Dowager's Regiment of Horse. 1685–1690 (Its Colonel's name.) 1690–1692 The King's Carabiniers. 1692–1788 6th Dragoon Guards, or Carabiniers. 1788——	Scarlet, 1685–1853. Blue, 1853—.	Sea-Green, 1685–1715. Yellow, 1715–1768. White, 1768—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer Landen, 1693. Flanders, 1692–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710.	Germany, 1702–1714. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Buenos-Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Sevastopol, 1855. Delhi, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Troops of Horse raised in various English counties.

It wore cuirasses till 1699, and from 1707 to 1714.

It received its title and facings on its formation in honour of Queen Catherine, (wife of King Charles II.), whose favourite colour was sea-green.

It received its title in 1692 from being armed with long pistols called "Carabines," and for its gallantry in Ireland in 1690–91.

It was known at one time as "the first Regiment of Carabiniers," and has been nicknamed "Tichborne's Own" since the famous trial of Arthur Orton, Sir Roger Tichborne having served in the Regiment.

It captured the colour of "the Royal Regiment of Bombadiers" at the battle of Ramilies, and its gallantry at the battle of Neer Landen pleased the King so greatly that he presented it with his charger.

SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Lord Cavendish's Regiment of Horse. 1688–1690 (Its Colonel's name.) 1690–1788 7th, or Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards. 1788——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Black, 1688—.	Boyne, 1690. Flanders, 1692–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Germany, 1702–1714.	Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Cape of Good Hope, 1846.

The Regiment was partly formed from five Regiments of Horse raised by King James II., which were disbanded in 1688.

It wore cuirasses till 1699, and from 1707 to 1714.

It was known as "The Black Horse" from its facings, also "The Blacks;" but it prided itself on being "Ligonier's" from its Colonel's name from 1720 to 1749.

It had the nickname of "The Virgin Mary's Guard" in the reign of King George II.; and is known as "Strawboots."

FIRST DRAGOONS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The King's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons. 1683–1690 The Royal Regiment of Dragoons. 1690–1751 1st, or Royal Dragoons. 1751——	Scarlet, 1683—.	Blue, 1683—.	Boyne, 1690. Flanders, 1694–1697. Barcelona, 1705. Almanara, 1710. Saragossa, 1710. Spain, 1702–1712. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. Warbourg, 1760. Campen, 1760.	Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Cateau, 1794. Villers-en-Couché, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Balaklava, 1854. Sevastopol, 1854.

The Regiment was formed from some Troops of Cavalry at Tanjiers called the "Tanjier Cuirassiers," who assisted at the defence of that place for seventeen years against the Moors, from whom they captured a standard in 1680.

It wore the cuirass till 1684, at which time each Troop bore a crimson standard, with badges of the King, the Black Prince, King Henry V., King Henry VI., King Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth respectively.

It bears the Crest of England within the Garter, and the motto "Spectemur agendo."

It also bears an Eagle in commemoration of its capture of the Eagle of the 105th French Regiment at the battle of Waterloo.

It captured a Standard of the "Mousquetaires Noirs" at the battle of Dettingen.

At the close of the eighteenth century it was known as the "Royal English Dragoons."

SECOND DRAGOONS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons. 1681–1707 The Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons. 1707–1751 2nd, or Royal North British Dragoons. 1751–1866 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, Scots Greys. 1866–1877 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). 1877——	Scarlet, 1681—.	Blue, 1681—.	Flanders, 1694–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1713. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746.	Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Balaklava, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland from three Troops of "Scots Dragoons" and Independent Troops of Dragoons, and is the oldest Regiment of Dragoons in the British Army.

It is said by some authors that its uniform when raised was stone-grey.

It bears the Thistle within the Circle and motto of St. Andrew "Nemo me impune lacessit,"—also "Second to None."

It also bears an Eagle in commemoration of its capture of the Eagle of the 45th French Regiment at the battle of Waterloo.

It captured the Colours of the French "Regiment-du-Roi," at the battle of Ramilies, for which it is permitted to wear Grenadier caps; and a Standard of the French Guards at the battle of Dettingen.

About 1700 it was commonly known as "The Grey Dragoons," and "The Scots Regiment of White Horses."

THIRD HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons. 1685–1714	Scarlet, 1685–1818.	Blue, 1685–1818.	Boyne, 1690.	Vittoria, 1813.
The King's Own Regiment of Dragoons. 1714–1751	Blue, 1818–1830.	Scarlet, 1818—.	Aughrim, 1691.	Toulouse, 1814.
3rd, or King's Own Dragoons. 1751–1818	Scarlet, 1830–1842.		Flanders, 1694–1697.	Peninsula, 1811–1814.
3rd, or King's Own Light Dragoons. 1818–1861	Blue, 1842—.		Almanza, 1707.	Cabool, 1842.
3rd King's Own Hussars. 1861——			Spain, 1706–1708.	Moodkee, 1845.
			Dettingen, 1743.	Ferozeshah, 1845.
			Fontenoy, 1745.	Sobraon, 1846.
			Flanders, 1742–1745.	Punjaub, 1848–1849.
			Llereena, 1812.	Chillianwallah, 1849.
			Salamanca, 1812.	Goojerat, 1849.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Essex.

It received its Title on its formation in honour of the Queen Consort.

It bears the White Horse within the Garter and the motto "Nec aspera terrent."

It was nicknamed "Lord Adam Gordon's Life Guards" from that officer detaining it so long in Scotland when he commanded there.

FOURTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Princess Anne of Denmark's Dragoons. 1685–1693 (Its Colonel's name). 1693–1751 4th Dragoons. 1751–1788 4th, or Queen's Own Dragoons. 1788–1818 4th, or Queen's Own Light Dragoons. 1818–1861 4th Queen's Own Hussars. 1861——	Scarlet, 1685–1818. Blue, 1818–1830. Scarlet, 1830–1842. Blue, 1842—.	Green, in 1751–1818. Yellow, 1818–1836. Green, 1836–1842. Scarlet, 1842–1861. Blue, 1861—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Neer Landen, 1693. Flanders, 1692–1697. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1706–1708. Dettingen, 1743. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811. Llereena, 1812.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Affghanistan, 1839. Ghuznee, 1839. Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Troops raised in various English counties.
It received its Title when raised in honour of the Queen's youngest daughter, afterwards Queen Anne.
It was nicknamed "Paget's Irregular Horse" in consequence of its loose drill after its return from India.

FIFTH LANCERS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
5th Royal Irish Lancers. 1858——	Blue, 1858—.	Scarlet, 1858—.	

The first 5th Regiment of Dragoons was raised in 1689 as the "Royal Irish," it served at the battles of Blenheim, Ramilies (where it captured two Battalions of the French Regiment of Picardie, for which it was permitted to wear Grenadier caps), and many other actions. It was raised with the present 6th Dragoons and 27th Foot from the Inniskilling forces. It was disbanded in 1798. Its uniform was scarlet with blue facings.

It bears the "Harp and Crown," and the motto "Quis Separabit."

SIXTH DRAGOONS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Sir Albert Cunningham's Regiment of Dragoons. 1689–1691 (Its Colonel's name.) 1691–1751 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons. 1751——	Scarlet, 1689—.	Yellow, 1689—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760. Campen, 1760.	Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Dunkirk, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Balaklava, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was originally part of the Inniskilling forces, from which it was formed.
It bears the "Castle of Inniskilling."
It was known about 1715 as "The Black Dragoons," probably from being mounted on black horses.

SEVENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel Robert Cunningham's Regiment of Dragoons. 1690–1696 (Its Colonel's name.) 1696–1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Royal Dragoons. 1715–1727 The Queen's Own Dragoons. 1727–1751 7th, or Queen's Own Dragoons. 1751–1783 7th, or Queen's Own Light Dragoons. 1783–1805 7th, Queen's Own Hussars. 1805——	Scarlet, 1690–1784. Blue, 1784–1830. Scarlet, 1830–1841. Blue, 1841—.	White, 1690–1818. Blue, 1818—.	Flanders, 1694–1697. Germany, 1711–1713. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1749. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Valenciennes, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794.	Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Sahagun, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1813–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was formed in Scotland from Independent Troops of Dragoons; it was disbanded in 1713, but restored in 1715, and mainly reformed from two troops of the present 1st Dragoons, and three troops of the present 2nd Dragoons; it then received its title in honour of the Prince of Wales's wife.

It bears "the Royal Cypher within the Garter."

It was nicknamed "the old saucy Seventh" in the Peninsula, also "the lily-white Seventh" from its light-blue uniform and white facings, and also "Young Eyes."

EIGHTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Henry Cunningham's Regiment of Dragoons. 1693–1706 (Its Colonel's name.) 1706–1751 8th Dragoons. 1751–1776 8th Light Dragoons. 1776–1777 8th, or the King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons. 1777–1822 8th, The King's Royal Irish Hussars. 1822——	Scarlet, 1693–1784. Blue, 1784—.	Yellow, 1693–1777. Blue, 1777–1784. Scarlet, 1784–1823. Blue, 1823—.	Barcelona, 1705. Almanza, 1707. Almanara, 1710. Saragossa, 1710. Spain, 1704–1713. Flanders, 1794–1795. Egypt, 1801. Leswarree, 1803. Agra, 1803. Deeg, 1804.	Bhurtpore, 1805. Hindoostan, 1802–1822. Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland from among the loyal Protestants who had fought at the battle of the Boyne, &c.

It received its title, crest, and motto in 1777 as a mark of Royal approbation of its conduct.

It bears the "Harp and Crown" with the motto "Pristinæ virtutis memores."

It and the 76th Foot captured forty-four stand of Colours and seventy-two guns at the battle of Leswarree.

It was permitted to wear the sword belt over the right shoulder for its gallantry at the battle of Saragossa, where it took the belts of the Spanish Cavalry. This was confirmed by the King's Regulations of 1768, which caused it to be commonly known as "the Cross Belts."

It was known as "St. George's" from its Colonel's name 1740–1755.

NINTH LANCERS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel Owen Wynne's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1719 (Its Colonel's name.) 1719–1751 9th Dragoons. 1751–1783 9th Light Dragoons. 1783–1816 9th Lancers. 1816–1830 9th, The Queen's Royal Lancers. 1830——	Scarlet, 1715–1784. Blue, 1784–1831. Scarlet, 1831–1842. Blue, 1842—.	Buff, 1715–1812. Crimson, 1812–1831. Blue, 1831–1842. Scarlet, 1842—.	Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte Video, 1807. Flushing, 1809. Peninsula, 1811–1813. Punniar, 1843. Sobraon, 1846. Punjaub, 1848–1849.	Chillianwallah, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Delhi, 1857. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in the southern counties of England.
It received its title in 1830 in honour of Queen Adelaide.
It bears the "Royal Cypher within the Garter."

TENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Humphrey Gore's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1723 (Its Colonel's name.) 1723–1751 10th Dragoons. 1751–1783 10th, or Prince of Wales's Own Light Dragoons. 1783–1806 10th, or Prince of Wales's Own Hussars. 1806–1811 10th, The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars. 1811——	Scarlet, 1715–1783. Blue, 1783—.	Yellow, 1715–1811. Scarlet, 1811–1819. Blue, 1819—.	Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760. Campen, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Sahagun, 1808. Benevente, 1809.	Corunna, 1809. Morales, 1813. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1813–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Hertfordshire and adjoining counties.

It received its title and badges of the Prince's Plume, the Rising Sun, and the Red Dragon, in 1783, in honour of the Prince of Wales.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Philip Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1732 (Its Colonel's name.) 1732–1751 11th Dragoons. 1751–1783 11th Light Dragoons. 1783–1840 11th, Prince Albert's Own Hussars. 1840——	Scarlet, 1715–1784. Blue, 1784–1830. Scarlet, 1830–1840. Blue, 1840—.	Buff, 1715–1840. Blue, 1840—.	Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Famars, 1793. Valenciennes, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Villers - en - Couché, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Aboukir, 1801.	Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. El-Bodon, 1811. Salamanca, 1812. Burgos, 1812. Peninsula, 1811–1813. Quatre Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Bhurtpore, 1826. Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Essex and adjoining counties.

It received its title in 1840 in honour of having formed Prince Albert's escort from Dover to Canterbury, on his arrival in England to be married to Her Majesty.

It is said to have borne the motto "Motus compenere" when raised.

It bears "the Sphinx" for Egypt 1801.

It was nicknamed "the Cherry Pickers" from some of the men being taken prisoners in a fruit garden during the Peninsula war; also "the Cherubims" from its crimson overalls.

TWELFTH LANCERS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel Phineas Bowles's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1740 (Its Colonel's name.) 1740–1751 12th Dragoons. 1751–1768 12th, or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons. 1768–1816 12th, or Prince of Wales's Lancers. 1816–1817 12th, Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers. 1817——	Scarlet, 1715–1784. Blue, 1784–1830. Scarlet, 1830–1842. Blue, 1842—.	White, 1715–1768. Black, 1768–1784. Yellow, 1784–1817. Scarlet, 1817–1830. Blue, 1830–1842. Scarlet, 1842—.	Corsica, 1794. Aboukir, 1801. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Llereena, 1812. Peninsula, 1811–1814.	Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1852. Sevastopol, 1855. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hampshire.

It received its title and badges of the Prince's Plume, the Rising Sun, and the Red Dragon, in 1768, in honour of the Prince of Wales.

It bears "the Sphinx" for Egypt 1801, where it captured a French convoy with Colours.

It has been nicknamed "the Supple Twelfth."

THIRTEENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel Richard Munden's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1722 (Its Colonel's name.) 1722–1751 13th Dragoons. 1751–1782 13th Light Dragoons. 1782–1861 13th Hussars. 1861——	Scarlet, 1715–1784. Blue, 1784–1832. Scarlet, 1832–1840. Blue, 1840—.	Green, 1715–1784. Buff, 1784–1836. Green, 1836–1840. Buff, 1840–1861. White, 1861—.	Campo Mayor, 1811. Albuera, 1811. Arroyo dos Molinos, 1811. Badajos, 1812. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814.	Peninsula, 1810–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in the midland counties of England.

It has borne the motto "Viret in Æternum" from its formation.

It was commonly known in the eighteenth century as "the Green Dragoons" from its facings; and was nicknamed in the Peninsula war "the Ragged Brigade" from its caring more for work than show, for during the war it served in thirty-two affairs besides general actions, and lost 274 men and 1009 horses.

FOURTEENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
Colonel James Dormer's Regiment of Dragoons. 1715–1720	Scarlet, 1715–1784.	Yellow, 1715–1798.	Flanders, 1794–1795.	New Orleans, 1815.
(Its Colonel's name.) 1720–1751	Blue, 1784–1830.	Orange, 1798–1830.	Douro, 1809.	Punjaub, 1848–1849.
14th Dragoons. 1751–1776	Scarlet, 1830–1842.	Blue, 1830–1842.	Talavera, 1809.	Chillianwallah, 1849.
14th Light Dragoons. 1776–1798	Blue, 1842—.	Scarlet, 1842–1861.	Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811.	Goojerat, 1849.
14th, or Duchess of York's Own Light Dragoons. 1798–1830		Blue, 1861—.	Salamanca, 1812.	Persia, 1856.
14th, or King's Light Dragoons. 1830–1861			Vittoria, 1813.	Central India, 1858.
14th, The King's Hussars. 1861——			Orthes, 1814.	Indian Mutiny, 1858.
			Peninsula, 1808–1814.	

The Regiment was raised in the south of England.

It received its title and badge of "the Prussian Eagle" in 1798 in honour of the Princess Royal of Prussia, also its facings, orange being the Brandenburg colour.

It also bears the "Royal Cypher within the Garter."

FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
15th Light Dragoons. 1759–1766 15th, or the King's Light Dragoons. 1766–1806 15th, The King's Hussars. 1806——	Scarlet, 1759–1784. Blue, 1784—.	Green, 1759–1766. Blue, 1766–1784. Scarlet, 1784–1822. Blue, 1822—.	Emsdorf, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Valenciennes, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Villers-en-Couché, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795.	Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Sahagun, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Morales, 1813. Vittoria, 1813. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1813–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815.

The Regiment was raised in the vicinity of London.

It was the first Regiment of Light Dragoons raised in England, and was commonly known as "Elliott's Light Horse" from its Colonel's name.

It received its title and motto "Merebimur" in 1766 for its conduct in the campaign in Germany, and was authorized to bear the following inscription on its helmets "Five Battalions of French defeated and taken by this Regiment with their Colours and nine pieces of cannon at Emsdorf, 16th July 1760." It was permitted to wear scarlet feathers in its helmets in 1799 as a distinction, after a review by the King.

It bears "the Crest of England within the Garter."

It captured three guns at Villers-en-Couché, and the eight officers present received a medal from the Emperor of Germany.

SIXTEENTH LANCERS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
16th Light Dragoons. 1763–1766 16th, or the Queen's Light Dragoons. 1766–1815 16th, The Queen's Lancers. 1815——	Scarlet, 1763–1784. Blue, 1784–1832. Scarlet, 1832—.	Black, 1763–1766. Blue, 1766–1784. Scarlet, 1784–1832. Blue, 1832—.	Belle-Isle, 1761. Brooklyn, 1776. Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. America, 1775–1778. Valenciennes, 1793. Dunkirk, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Tournay, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1796. Talavera, 1809. Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811. Llereena, 1812.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Bhurtpore, 1826. Affghanistan, 1839. Ghuznee, 1839. Maharajpore, 1843. Aliwal, 1846. Sobraon, 1846.

The Regiment was chiefly raised near London.

It received its motto "Aut cursu, aut cominus armis" in 1766 on being made "the Queen's," for its services in Portugal in 1762.

It bears the "Royal Cypher within the Garter."

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
17th Light Dragoons. 1763–1822 17th Lancers. 1822–1876 17th, Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers. 1876——	Scarlet, 1763–1784. Blue, 1784–1830. Scarlet, 1830–1842. Blue, 1842—.	White, 1763—.	Brooklyn, 1776. Freehold, 1778. America, 1775–1783. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807.	Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised as the 18th Light Dragoons in Hertfordshire and the vicinity of London in 1759; its Colonel chose its crest of a "Death's Head" with its motto "or Glory," as he wished every member of it to remember General Wolfe, with whom he was at his death at the battle of Quebec 1759. It was renumbered 17th in 1763.

It received its title in 1876 in honour of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who served in the Regiment.

It was nicknamed "Bingham's Dandies," from its Colonel (Lord Bingham) causing the men's uniforms to fit so well.

The first 17th Dragoons was called the "Edinburgh Light Horse," raised in Scotland in 1759 and disbanded in 1763.

EIGHTEENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
18th Hussars. 1858—	Blue, 1858—.	Blue, 1858—.	

The Regiment was raised at Leeds.

The first 18th Dragoons, is now the 17th Lancers.

The second 18th Dragoons was raised in Ireland by Lord Drogheda in 1759 as the 19th Light Dragoons, it became the 18th in 1763, and served in Holland in 1799; during the Peninsula war at Corunna, Vittoria, Nive and Orthes, also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; its uniform was scarlet with white facings; it was disbanded in 1822 when it was the 18th King's Irish Hussars; its uniform then was blue with white facings.

NINETEENTH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 1st Bengal European Cavalry. 1858 1st Bengal European Cavalry. 1858–1861 19th Hussars. 1861——	Blue, 1858—.	Blue, 1858—.	

It was nicknamed "the Dumpies" when raised, from the diminutive size of the men.

The first 19th Dragoons was raised in 1759, renumbered 18th in 1763, and disbanded in 1822.

The second was raised from the Light Troops of the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, 4th and 10th Dragoons in 1779. Its uniform was scarlet with green facings; it was disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised as the 23rd Dragoons in 1781, and renumbered 19th in 1783; it served at the battles of Assaye (for its conduct at which it was presented with honorary standards by the East India Company), Seringapatam, Niagara, &c. It bore the Elephant as its crest; its uniform when raised was scarlet, but in 1815 was blue with yellow facings. It was disbanded as the 19th Lancers in 1821.

TWENTIETH HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 2nd Bengal European Cavalry. 1858 2nd Bengal European Cavalry. 1858–1861 20th Hussars. 1861——	Blue, 1858—.	Blue, 1858—.	

The first 20th Dragoons was raised in Ireland in 1759 as the "20th Inniskilling Light Dragoons." Its uniform was scarlet with black facings; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised from the Light Troops of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st, 6th, and 11th Dragoons, in 1779. Its uniform was scarlet with yellow facings; it was disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised as "the Jamaica Light Horse" in 1791, made 20th Light Dragoons in 1794; it served in Egypt in 1807, and during the Peninsula war at Vimiero, &c. Its uniform when raised was blue with yellow facings, which were afterwards changed to orange; it was disbanded in 1818.

TWENTY-FIRST HUSSARS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 3rd Bengal European Cavalry. 1858 3rd Bengal European Cavalry. 1858–1861 21st Hussars. 1861——	Blue, 1858—.	Blue, 1858—.	

The first 21st Dragoons was raised at Windsor in 1759 as the "21st Royal Windsor Foresters." Its uniform was scarlet with blue facings; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised from the Light Troops of the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 15th, and 16th Dragoons in 1779. Its uniform was scarlet with white facings; it was disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1794. Its uniform when raised was scarlet with yellow facings, but in 1815 was blue with black velvet facings; it was disbanded in 1818.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
The Train of Artillery. 1705–1716 The Regiment of Artillery. 1716–1727 The Royal Regiment of Artillery. 1727——	Blue, in 1727.	Scarlet, in 1727.	The Regiment representing many Regiments, its services are too numerous to be recorded, as it has necessarily borne a part in every Campaign.

The old Trains of Artillery were disbanded at the end of the campaigns in which they served.

The present *Regiment* dates from 1716, but the above date of (the 14th April) 1705 is given in the official list of Colonels as the date of commission of Colonel Albert Borgard.

It bears the Royal Arms and Supporters with a Gun, with the mottoes "Ubique" above, and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" below the gun.

Its uniform appears to have been always Blue, and probably its facings were always Scarlet; the "Trains" in 1688 wore Blue, with Orange facings.

The Royal Irish Artillery was absorbed into the Regiment in 1801, and the East India Company's Artillery in 1858.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
The Soldier Artificer Company. 1772–1787	Scarlet, 1772–1787.	Orange, 1772–1787.	The Corps representing many Regiments, its services are too numerous to be recorded.
The Royal Military Artificers. 1787–1813	Blue, 1787–1813.	Black, 1787–1813.	
The Royal Sappers and Miners. 1813–1856	Scarlet, 1813—.	Blue, 1813—.	
Royal Engineers. 1856——			

It bears the Royal Arms and Supporters with a Cannon, and the mottoes "Ubique" over the gun, and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" below it.

The East India Company's Engineers were absorbed into the Corps in 1858.

It is nicknamed "the Mudlarks."

FIRST OR GRENADIER GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The King's Royal Regiment of Guards. 1660–1685 The First Regiment of Foot Guards. 1685–1815 The First, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. 1815——	Scarlet, 1660—.	Blue, 1660—.	Tanjier, 1680–1683. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1691–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Gibraltar, 1705. Barcelona, 1705–1706. Ramilies, 1706. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Oudenarde, 1708. Ghent, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Germany, 1702–1713. Gibraltar, 1727. Dettingen, 1743.	Fontenoy, 1745. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1747. Cherbourg, 1758. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1759–1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. Guildford, 1781. America, 1776–1781. Valenciennes, 1793. Lincelles, 1793. Cateau, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. Helder, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799.	Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Flushing, 1809. Corunna, 1809. Barrossa, 1811. St. Sebastian, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1810–1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in London by Colonel John Russell.
It then bore the Red Cross of St. George on a white ground.
The King's Regiment of Foot Guards raised in Flanders in 1656 by Lord Wentworth was incorporated with the Regiment in 1665.
It bears a Grenade, and also one of the ancient Badges conferred by Royal Authority on each of the Companies, the Badges being borne in turn as the Colours are renewed.
And also in—
1st Battalion—An Imperial Crown.
2nd Battalion—The Royal Cypher with the Union Flag in the dexter canton.
3rd Battalion—The Royal Cypher with a pile wavy issuant from the dexter canton.
It has a Crimson Standard presented in 1832 by King William IV., bearing the Royal Cypher crowned, with the badges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the corners, each surmounted by the Imperial Crown.
It received its title in 1815 in commemoration of its having defeated the French Imperial Guards at Waterloo.
It is nicknamed "The Sand Bags," also "Old Eyes."

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Colonel Monck's Regiment of Foot. 1650–1660	Scarlet, 1650—.	Green, 1650–1685.	Tanjier, 1680–1683.	Denkern, 1761.	Aboukir, 1801.
The Lord General's Regiment of Foot 1660–1661		Blue, 1685—.	Walcourt, 1689.	Wilhelmstahl, 1762.	Alexandria, 1801.
The Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards. 1661–1670			Steenkirk, 1692.	Germany, 1760–1762.	Marabout, 1801.
The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. 1670–1817			Neer Landen, 1693.	Brooklyn, 1776.	Egypt, 1801.
Coldstream Guards. 1817——			Namur, 1695.	Brandywine, 1777.	Copenhagen, 1807.
			Flanders, 1689–1697.	Germantown, 1777.	Flushing, 1809.
			Gibraltar, 1705.	Freehold, 1778.	Douro, 1809.
			Barcelona, 1705–1706.	Guildford, 1781.	Talavera, 1809.
			Almanza, 1707.	America, 1776–1781.	Barrossa, 1811.
			Spain, 1704–1708.	Tournay, 1793.	St. Sebastian, 1813.
			Oudenarde, 1708.	Valenciennes, 1793.	Bayonne, 1814.
			Ghent, 1708.	Lincelles, 1793.	Peninsula, 1809–1814.
			Malplaquet, 1709.	Cateau, 1794.	Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814.
			Bouchain, 1711.	Flanders, 1793–1795.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Germany, 1707–1713.	Helder, 1799.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Dettingen, 1743.	Crabbendam, 1799.	Netherlands, 1814–15.
			Fontenoy, 1745.	Bergen, 1799.	Alma, 1854.
			Flanders, 1742–1745.	Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Cherbourg, 1758.	Alkmaer, 1799.	Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment is the only Infantry Regiment of the Parliamentary Army that was not disbanded at the Restoration in 1660. It was formed from Sir A. Heselrig's and Colonel Fenwick's Regiments of Foot.

It bore in 1669 six white balls and a red cross on a green ground; and in 1684, St. George's Cross bordered white on a blue ground.

"The Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment," raised in 1664, was incorporated with the Regiment in 1689.

It bears one of the ancient badges conferred by Royal Authority on each of the Companies, the Badges being borne in turn as the Colours are renewed; and "the Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

And also in—

1st Battalion—The Star of the Order of the Garter.

2nd Battalion—A Star of eight points within the Garter, with the Union Flag in the dexter canton.

It captured the Standard of the French Life Guards at Neer-Landen.

It was popularly known as "The Coldstreamers" from Colonel Monck's celebrated march from Coldstream in January 1660 to restore King Charles II.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The Scots Regiment of Guards. 1660–1708 3rd Foot Guards. 1708–1831 Scots Fusilier Guards. 1831–1877 The Scots Guards. 1877——	Scarlet, 1660—.	White, 1660–1708. Blue, 1708—.	Walcourt, 1689. Boyne, 1690. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1689–1695. Saragossa, 1710. Spain, 1709–1713. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Cherbourg, 1758. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1759–1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777.	Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. Guildford, 1781. America, 1776–1781. Valenciennes, 1793. Lincelles, 1793. Flanders, 1793–1795. Helder, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Aboukir, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Marabout, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807.	Flushing, 1809. Douro, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Barrossa, 1811. Badajos, 1812. Burgos, 1812. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. St. Sebastian, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–15. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1854.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland.

It bears one of the ancient Badges conferred by Royal Authority on each of the companies, the Badges being borne in turn as the Colours are renewed; and "the Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

And also in

1st Battalion—The Royal Arms of Scotland, with motto "En! Ferus Hostis."

2nd Battalion—The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, with motto "Unita Fortior."

FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Le Régiment de Douglas. 1633–1678	Scarlet, 1678—.	White, 1678. Blue, 1742—.	Maestricht, 1673.	Flanders, 1743–1749.	Salamanca, 1812.
Colonel the Earl of Dumbarton's Regiment of Foot. 1678–1684			Tanjier, 1680–1683.	Louisbourg, 1758.	Vittoria, 1813.
The Royal Regiment. 1684–1751			Walcourt, 1689.	Ticonderago, 1758.	St. Sebastian, 1813.
1st, or the Royal Regiment. 1751–1812			Steenkirk, 1692.	Canada, 1757–1760.	Nive, 1813.
1st, or the Royal Scots. 1812–1821			Neer-Landen, 1693.	Dominica, 1761.	Bayonne, 1814.
1st, or the Royal Regiment, 1821–1871			Namur, 1695.	Martinique, 1762.	Peninsula, 1809–1814.
1st, the Royal Scots. 1871——			Flanders, 1689–1697.	Havannah, 1762.	Niagara, 1814.
			Venloo, 1702.	Toulon, 1793.	Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814.
			Schellenberg, 1704.	Corsica, 1794.	Quatre Bras, 1815.
			Blenheim, 1704.	Helder, 1799.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Ramilies, 1706.	Crabbendam, 1799.	Netherlands, 1814–1815.
			Oudenarde, 1708.	Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	
			Wynendale, 1708.	Aboukir, 1801.	Nagpore, 1817.
			Lisle, 1708.	Mandora, 1801.	Maheidpore, 1817.
			Ghent, 1708.	Alexandria, 1801.	Asseerghur, 1819.
			Tournay, 1709.	Egypt, 1801.	Ava, 1824–1826.
			Malplaquet, 1709.	St. Lucia, 1803.	Alma, 1854.
			Douay, 1710.	Corunna, 1809.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Germany, 1701–1714.	Flushing, 1809.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Fontenoy, 1745.	Guadaloupe, 1810.	Taku Forts, 1860.
			Hulst, 1747.	Busaco, 1810.	Pekin, 1860.

The Regiment was in the service of Sweden from 1625 to 1633, and in that of France from 1633 to 1678, except in 1661, 1667, and 1668.

Tradition asserts that it was originally the Body-Guard of the Scottish Kings.

It bore, in 1633, St. Andrew's Cross, with Thistle and Crown; and, in 1751, the distinction of the Colours of 2nd Battalion was a flaming ray of gold from the upper corner of each Colour to the centre.

It bears the Royal Cypher within the Collar of St. Andrew, and the Crown over it; also the Thistle and Crown, with the motto of the Order, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

It captured a Colour from the Moors at the defence of Tanjier, in 1680, for which it received its title in 1684; it also captured the Duke of Monmouth's Standard at the Battle of Sedgmoor, 1685.

It is nicknamed "Pontius Pilate's Body Guard," from its antiquity.

SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The Tanjier, or Queen's Own Regiment. 1661–1684 The Queen Dowager's Regiment. 1684–1703 The Queen's Royal Regiment. 1703–1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Regiment. 1715–1727 The Queen's Own. 1727–1751 2nd, the Queen's Royal. 1751——	Scarlet, 1661—.	Sea Green, 1661–1768. Blue, 1768—.	Tanjier, 1662–1683. Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1695. Tongres, 1703. Germany, 1703–1704. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Helder, 1799.	Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Vimiera, 1808. Flushing, 1809. Corunna, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Affghanistan, 1839. Ghuznee, 1839. Khelat, 1839. Cabool, 1842. Taku Forts, 1860. Pekin, 1860.

The Regiment was raised in England to garrison Tanjier, part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, wife of King Charles II.; but it was partly formed at Tanjier from the Duke of Gloucester's, Earl of Bristol's, Lord Newborough's, and Colonel Green's Regiments in the Spanish service.

It received on its formation the Badge of the "Paschal Lamb," the crest of the House of Braganza, and Sea-green facings, that being the favourite colour of Queen Catherine.

It bears the Royal Cypher within the Garter, and Crown over it; and the "Paschal Lamb" with the mottoes "*Pristinæ virtutis memor*" and "*Vel exuviæ triumphant*"; also "the Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It received its title and first motto in 1703 for its gallant conduct at Tongres, 1703.

It is said to have been called "the Governor's Regiment" at its formation.

It was nicknamed "Kirke's Lambs," from its Badge and Colonel from 1682 to 1691; also "the Sleepy Queen's," from its carelessness at Almeida in allowing General Brennier to escape.

THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The Holland Regiment. 1665–1689	Scarlet, 1665—.	Buff, 1665—.	Walcourt, 1689.	Dettingen, 1743.	Talavera, 1809.
Prince George of Denmark's Regiment. 1689–1708			Neer-Landen, 1690.	Fontenoy, 1745.	Albuera, 1811.
The Buffs. 1708–1751			Flanders, 1689–1697.	Val, 1747.	Pyrenees, 1813.
3rd, or The Buffs. 1751–1782			Schellenberg, 1704.	Flanders, 1742–1747.	Nivelle, 1813.
3rd East Kent (the Buffs). 1782——			Blenheim, 1704.	Guadaloupe, 1759.	Nive, 1813.
			Ramilies, 1706.	Belle Isle, 1761.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
			Oudenarde, 1708.	America, 1781.	Plattsburg, 1814.
			Lisle, 1708.	Nimeguen, 1794.	Punniar, 1843.
			Tournay, 1709.	Flanders, 1794–1795.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Malplaquet, 1709.	Grenada, 1796.	Taku Forts, 1860.
			Germany, 1703–1713.	Douro, 1809.	

The Regiment had been in the service of Holland from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and so retained its title on being taken on the establishment of the British Army.

It bore in 1686 the Red Cross of St. George bordered with white on a green ground.

It received its badge of "the Dragon" for its gallant conduct on all occasions, and as indicating the origin of the Regiment in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It also bears the Rose and Crown.

It captured eleven guns and a Standard at the Battle of Punniar.

It was nicknamed "the Buff Howards," from its facings and Colonel from 1737 to 1749; also "the Nut-crackers"; and "the Resurrectionists," from its reappearing at the Battle of Albuera after being dispersed by the Polish Lancers; also "the Old Buffs" from its facings, and to distinguish it from the 31st, "the Young Buffs;" but the most ancient "Old Buffs" was the "Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment," raised in 1664, that was incorporated into the 2nd or Coldstream Guards in 1689.

FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The Second Tanjier Regiment. 1680–1684 H. R. H. the Duchess of York and Albany's Regiment. 1684–1685 The Queen's Regiment. 1685–1688 The Queen Consort's Regiment. 1688–1702 The Queen's Marines. 1702–1715 The King's Own. 1715–1751 4th, or The King's Own. 1751–1867 4th, The King's Own Royal. 1867——	Scarlet, 1680—.	Yellow, 1680–1688. Blue, 1688—.	Boyne, 1690. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1695. Gibraltar, 1705. Barcelona, 1705. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1709. Minorca, 1708. Minorca, 1756. Guadaloupe, 1759. Dominica, 1761. Martinique, 1762.	Havannah, 1762. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. Germantown, 1777. America, 1775–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Copenhagen, 1807. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812.	Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Bladensburg, 1814. New Orleans, 1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was raised for the defence of Tanjier, partly in London and partly in Plymouth.

It received its badge of "the Lion of England" from King William III.

It bore R. H. R. the Duchess of York and Albany's Cypher from 1684 to 1688, and perhaps later.

It bears "the Royal Cypher within the Garter."

It was nicknamed "Barrell's Blues" from its facings and Colonel's name from 1734 to 1739; also "the Lions" from its ancient badge.

FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
(It was in the service of the Prince of Orange.) 1674–1688 Colonel Edward Lloyd's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1694 (Its Colonel's name.) 1694–1751 5th Foot. 1751–1782 5th Northumberland. 1782–1836 5th Northumberland Fuziliers. 1836——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Yellow, 1688. Green, since 1742—.	Boyne, 1690. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1697. Caya, 1709. Spain, 1707–1713. Gibraltar, 1727. Cherbourg, 1758. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776.	Brunx, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. America, 1775–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810.	El-Bodon, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Plattsburg, 1814. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment is one of those that came from Holland with King William III., it had previously been known as "the Irish Regiment."

It bears "St. George and the Dragon" (the ancient badge of the Regiment), "the Rose and Crown," "the King's Crest," and the motto "Quo fata vocant."

It is not known when the facings were changed to Green. The peculiar shade now worn is said to have been first adopted in consequence of the colour fading.

It was permitted to wear Fuzileer caps in commemoration of its defeating a French Division of Grenadiers at the battle of Wilhelmstahl, 1762; and also a white plume in the cap for its gallantry at St. Lucia in 1778, with the Grenadier and Light Battalions which formed "the Reserve." These troops plucked the white feathers from the hats of the dead French, and decorated their own with them. The 5th is the only Regiment that has retained the distinction by now wearing a red and white pompon.

It received its title in 1782 in compliment to its Colonel, Earl Percy.

It was nicknamed in 1764 "the Shiners" from its clean and smart appearance; and in the Peninsula "the Old Bold Fifth," "the Fighting Fifth," and "Lord Wellington's Body-Guard," from beiug at Head-quarters in 1811.

SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
(It was in the service of the Prince of Orange.) 1673–1688 Colonel Sir Henry Bellasis's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1689 (Its Colonel's name.) 1689–1751 6th Foot. 1751–1782 6th First Warwickshire. 1782–1832 6th Royal First Warwickshire. 1832——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Yellow, 1673–1832. Blue, 1832—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Steenkirk, 1692. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1696. Barcelona, 1705. Almanza, 1707. Saragossa, 1710. Spain, 1705–1713. Minorca, 1708.	Carthagena, 1741. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Vittoria, 1813. Maya, 1813.	Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Niagara, 1813. Cape of Good Hope, 1846–1853. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment is one of those that came from Holland with King William III.; it was then known as "the Old Holland Regiment."

It bears "the Antelope" which is said to have been granted for the capture of a Colour of "the Royal African Regiment" at Saragossa, which bore that badge; also "the Rose and Crown." It is said to have once borne the motto "Vi et armis."

Its MS. Records say its facings were once of a peculiar colour, Orange with a shade of Dutch Pink, this was before 1742.

It was nicknamed "Guise's Geese," from its Colonel's name from 1735 to 1763; also "the Warwickshire Lads"; and "the Saucy Sixth."

SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Royal Fuziliers. 1685–1751 7th, The Royal Fuziliers. 1751——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Yellow, 1685. Blue, in 1742—	Walcourt, 1689. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1689–1696. St. Johns, 1775. America, 1775–1781. Copenhagen, 1807. Martinique, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811.	Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. New Orleans, 1814. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised chiefly in London, and two Independent Companies in the Tower of London were incorporated in it.

It received its title when raised from every man being armed with a fuzil, instead of a pike or musket.

It is not known when its facings were changed to Blue, but probably before 1700.

It bears the "White Rose within the Garter," and "the White Horse."

It was commonly known as "the English Fuziliers" when raised.

EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment. 1685–1702 The Queen's Regiment. 1702–1716 The King's Regiment. 1716–1751 8th, The King's. 1751——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Yellow, 1685–1716. Blue, 1716—.	Boyne, 1690. Venloo, 1702. Liege, 1702. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Germany, 1701–1714. Dettingen, 1743.	Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Nimeguen, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Grenada, 1796.	Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Martinique, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Niagara, 1814. Delhi, 1857. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Derbyshire.

It bears "the White Horse within the Garter," "the Royal Cypher and Crown," with the motto "Nec aspera terrent," which were granted by King George I. for its services against the Pretender in 1715; also "the Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.

It was commonly known as "the King's Hanoverian White Horse" in the eighteenth century.

NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Henry Cornwall's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1751 9th Foot. 1751–1782 9th East Norfolk. 1782——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Blue, 1685–1751. Yellow, 1751—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Liege, 1702. Germany, 1701–1704. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Belle Isle, 1761. Havannah, 1762. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1777–1781. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794.	Guadaloupe, 1796. Grenada, 1796. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Barrossa, 1811. Tarifa, 1811.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Cabool, 1842. Moodkee, 1845. Ferozeshah, 1845. Sobraon, 1846. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in the south-west of England.
It bears "the figure of Britannia," which badge is said to have been given by Queen Anne.
It is said its facings once were Orange; if so, it was before 1742.
It captured the Colours of the "Second Hampshire Regiment" at Fort Anne in July 1777.
It was nicknamed "the Holy Boys," from selling Bibles for drink in the Peninsula; also "the Fighting Ninth."

TENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel the Earl of Bath's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1695 (Its Colonel's name.) 1695–1751 10th Foot. 1751–1782 10th North Lincolnshire. 1782——	Blue, 1685–1696. Scarlet, 1696—.	Scarlet, 1685. Yellow, 1742—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Flanders, 1690–1696. Liege, 1702. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer-Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Ghent, 1708. Tournay, 1709.	Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1701–1713. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. Brunx, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. America, 1775–1778.	Egypt, 1801. Flushing, 1809. Ionian Islands, 1809. Peninsula, 1812–1814. Sobraon, 1846. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Mooltan, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.
It was the only Regiment of Foot dressed in Blue when raised.
It bears "The Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.
It is not known when its facings were changed from Scarlet.
It was nicknamed "The Springers," as were the 62nd, during the American War.

ELEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Colonel the Marquis of Worcester's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1687 (Its Colonel's name.) 1687–1751 11th Foot. 1751–1782 11th, North Devonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Tawny, 1685. Green, in 1742—.	Boyne, 1690. Germany, 1703–1704. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1706–1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710. Germany, 1708–1711. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746.	Flanders, 1742–1748. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Campen, 1760. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1763. Toulon, 1793. Corsica, 1794. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810.	Sabugal, 1811. Salamanca, 1812. Burgos, 1812. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814.

The Regiment was raised in Devonshire, Somerset, and Dorsetshire.

It captured the Drums of the 11th French Infantry at Flushing; and a Green Standard without an Eagle from the French at Salamanca, where it was nearly cut to pieces, and was nicknamed accordingly "The Bloody Eleventh."

It is not known when the facings were changed to Green.

TWELFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1686 (Its Colonel's name.) 1686–1751 12th Foot. 1751–1782 12th East Suffolk. 1782——	Scarlet, 1685—.	White, 1685. Yellow, in 1742—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Flanders, 1694–1697. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. Minden, 1759. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Gibraltar, 1779–1783. Martinique, 1794.	Guadaloupe, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1794–1795. Mallavelly, 1799. Seringapatam, 1799. India, 1798–1807 Bourbon, 1810. Mauritius, 1810. Cape of Good Hope, 1851–1853. New Zealand, 1863–1866.

The Regiment was raised in Norfolk and Suffolk.

It bears "The Castle and Key" (the arms of Gibraltar), with the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe," for its share in the defence of Gibraltar.

It captured eight stand of Colours at the storming of Seringapatam.

It is not known when its facings were changed from White.

THIRTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1751 13th Foot. 1751–1782 13th First Somersetshire. 1782–1822 13th First Somersetshire Light Infantry. 1822–1842 13th First Somersetshire, Prince Albert's Light Infantry. 1842——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Yellow, 1685–1842. Blue, 1842—.	Boyne, 1690. Venloo, 1702. Liege, 1702. Flanders, 1701–1703. Gibraltar, 1704–1705. Barcelona, 1705. Caya, 1709. Spain, 1704–1711. Gibraltar, 1727. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748.	Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Martinique, 1809. Guadaloupe, 1810. Plattsburg, 1814. Ava, 1824–1826. Affghanistan, 1839. Ghuznee, 1839. Jellalabad, 1842. Cabool, 1842. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Buckinghamshire.

It received its Title and Badge of "A Mural Crown" in 1842 for its defence of Jellalabad, where it captured three Standards from the Affghans; it also bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

The officers and sergeants were permitted to wear the knots of their sashes on the right side for its conduct at the Battle of Culloden, 1746; and it is said that the black worm in the lace was also granted for that battle.

Twenty-seven officers and six hundred and sixty men of the Regiment were formed into a Regiment of Dragoons in 1706, which served at the Battle of Almanza 1707. It was disbanded in 1713.

FOURTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Sir Edward Hales's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1751 14th Foot. 1751–1782 14th Bedfordshire. 1782–1809 14th Buckinghamshire. 1809–1876 14th Buckinghamshire, Prince of Wales's Own. 1876——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Buff, 1685—.	Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1696. Gibraltar, 1727. Flanders, 1745. America, 1775. Famars, 1793. Valenciennes, 1793. Dunkirk, 1793. Tournay, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795.	St. Lucia, 1796. Corunna, 1809. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Flushing, 1809. Mauritius, 1810. Java, 1811. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Bhurtpore, 1826. India, 1807–1831. Sevastopol, 1855. New Zealand, 1860–1866.

The Regiment was raised in Kent.

It bears "The White Horse," with the motto "Nec aspera terrent."

It received its Crest of "The Royal Tiger" for its services in India from 1807 to 1831.

It received its Title and Badge of "The Plume of the Prince of Wales" in 1876.

It was nicknamed "The Old and Bold"; also "Calvert's Entire" from its having three Battalions when Sir H. Calvert was Colonel from 1806 to 1826, who also exchanged its County Title with the Sixteenth Foot.

FIFTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Sir William Clifton's Regiment of Foot. 1685–1686 (Its Colonel's name.) 1686–1751 15th Foot. 1751–1782 15th Yorkshire East Riding. 1782——	Scarlet, 1685—.	Yellow, 1685—.	Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1694–1697. Liege, 1702. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1712. Carthagena, 1741. Louisbourg, 1758.	Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1758–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. America, 1776–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Martinique, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Martinique, 1809. Guadaloupe, 1810.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Nottinghamshire.

SIXTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Archibald Douglas's Regiment of Foot. 1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1751 16th Foot. 1751–1782 16th Buckinghamshire. 1782–1809 16th Bedfordshire. 1809——	Scarlet, 1688—.	White, 1688. Yellow, since 1742—.	Walcourt, 1689. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1689–1697. Liege, 1702. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Ramilies, 1706.	Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Germany, 1702–1712. Carthagena, 1741. America, 1779–1781. Surinam, 1804.

The Regiment was raised in the Southern Counties of England, it and the present 17th Foot are the only two remaining out of twelve raised in 1688.

It is not known when its facings were changed to Yellow.

It was nicknamed "The Old Bucks" from its County Title; but exchanged it in 1809 with the 14th Foot.

SEVENTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Solomon Richards's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1689 (Its Colonel's name.) 1689–1751 17th Foot. 1751–1782 17th Leicestershire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Greyish White, 1688–1790. White, 1790—.	Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1693–1697. Venloo, 1702. Liege, 1702. Germany, 1702–1704. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1709. Louisbourg, 1758. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777.	Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. America, 1775–1781. Helder, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Hindoostan, 1804–1823. Affghanistan, 1839. Ghuznee, 1839. Khelat, 1839. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised chiefly in London and its vicinity; it and the present 16th Foot are the only two remaining out of twelve raised in 1688.

It bears "The Royal Tiger" which Badge was granted for its services in India from 1804 to 1823.

It captured a Standard at Ghuznee 1839, also at Khelat 1839.

It was nicknamed "The Bengal Tigers" from its Badge; also "The Lily-whites" from its facings.

EIGHTEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot. 1684–1686 (Its Colonel's name.) 1686–1695 The Royal Regiment of Ireland. 1695–1751 18th, The Royal Irish. 1751——	Scarlet, 1684—.	Blue, 1684—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1693–1697. Venloo, 1702. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer-Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1712.	Gibraltar, 1727. Flanders, 1745. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. America, 1775–1776. Toulon, 1793. Corsica, 1794. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. China, 1840–1842. Rangoon, 1852. Pegu, 1852–1853. Sevastopol, 1855. New Zealand, 1863–1866.

The Regiment is the only one now in existence out of nineteen that was raised in Ireland from Independent Companies of musketeers and pikemen.

It bore the Cross of St. Patrick till 1695.

It received its Title, Badge of "The Lion of Nassau," with the motto "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium," for its storming the Castle of Namur, 1695.

It also bears "The Harp and Crown," "The Dragon" for its services in China, 1840 to 1842, and "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

NINETEENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Francis Luttrell's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1691 (Its Colonel's name.) 1691–1751 19th Foot. 1751–1782 19th First Yorkshire North Riding. 1782–1875 19th (First Yorkshire North Riding) Princess of Wales's Own. 1875——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Green, 1688—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1696. Douay, 1710. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1710–1713. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747.	Flanders, 1744–1748. Belle-Isle, 1761. Nieuport, 1793. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1794–1795. Seringapatam, 1799. Mauritius, 1810. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Companies of Musketeers and Pikemen in Devonshire.

It was nicknamed "The Green Howards" or "Howard's Garbage" from its facings, and Colonel's name from 1738 to 1748, and to distinguish it from the 3rd Foot, which was also commanded by a Colonel Howard at that time.

TWENTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Sir Richard Peyton's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1689 (Its Colonel's name.) 1689–1751 20th Foot. 1751–1782 20th, East Devonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Yellow, 1688—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Caya, 1709. Spain, 1707–1712. Gibraltar, 1727. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. Cherbourg, 1758. Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760. Campen 1760. Denkern, 1761.	Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1776–1781. Crabbendam, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Egypt, 1801. Maida, 1806. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809.	Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Devonshire.

It is said to have borne the motto "Omnia audax," but when is not known.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It was nicknamed "The Two Tens"; also "The Minden Boys" and "Kingsley's Stand," from its conduct at Minden 1759, and its Colonel's name from 1756–1769.

TWENTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel the Earl of Mar's Fuziliers. 1678–1686 (Its Colonel's name.) 1686–1707 The North British Fuziliers. 1707–1712 The Royal North British Fuziliers. 1712–1751 21st Royal North British Fuziliers. 1751–1877 21st Royal Scots Fuziliers. 1877——	Scarlet, 1678—.	Scarlet, 1678–1712. Blue, 1712—.	Walcourt, 1689. Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Flanders, 1689–1697. Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710.	Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1702–1712. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1748. Belle-Isle, 1761. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1776–1781. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794.	Ionian Islands, 1809. Scylla, 1809. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814. Bladensburg, 1814. Baltimore, 1814. New Orleans, 1815. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland, and received its Title from being armed with fuzils instead of muskets.

It bears "The Thistle within the Circle of St. Andrew," with the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit"; also "The King's Cypher and Crown."

It was commonly known when raised as "The Earl of Mar's Grey-Breeks," from the colour of the men's breeches.

TWENTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel the Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot. 1688 (Its Colonel's name.) 1688–1751 22nd Foot. 1751–1782 22nd Cheshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1688—.	Buff, 1688—.	Boyne, 1690. Aughrim, 1691. Gibraltar, 1727. Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Bunker's Hill, 1775.	Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1779. St. Lucia, 1794. Deig, 1804. Bhurtpore, 1805. Mauritius, 1810. Scinde, 1843. Meeanee, 1843. Hyderabad, 1843.

The Regiment was raised at Chester.

It captured seventeen Standards at the Battle of Hyderabad, 1843.

It was nicknamed "The Two Twos"; also, in 1795, "The Red Knights," from its being served out with red jackets, waistcoats, and breeches instead of the proper clothing.

TWENTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Colonel Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot. 1688–1689	Scarlet, 1688—.	Blue, in 1742—.	Boyne, 1690.	Minden, 1759.	Corunna, 1809.
(Its Colonel's name). 1689–1714			Aughrim, 1691.	Warbourg, 1760.	Flushing, 1809.
The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Welsh Fuziliers. 1714–1727			Namur, 1695.	Campen, 1760.	Martinique, 1809.
The Royal Welsh Fuziliers. 1727–1751			Flanders, 1692–1697.	Germany, 1758–1762.	Albuera, 1811.
23rd Royal Welsh Fuziliers. 1751——			Liege, 1702.	Lexington, 1775.	Badajos, 1812.
			Schellenberg, 1704.	Bunker's Hill, 1775.	Salamanca, 1812.
			Blenheim, 1704.	Brooklyn, 1776.	Vittoria, 1813.
			Neer-Hespen, 1705.	Brandywine, 1777.	Pyrenees, 1813.
			Ramilies, 1706.	Freehold, 1778.	Nivelle, 1813.
			Oudenarde, 1708.	Camden, 1780.	Orthes, 1814.
			Lisle, 1708.	Guildford, 1781.	Toulouse, 1814.
			Malplaquet, 1709.	America, 1775–1781.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
			Douay, 1710.	Helder, 1799.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Bouchain, 1711.	Crabbendam, 1799.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Germany, 1702–1712.	Bergen, 1799.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Dettingen, 1743.	Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Alma, 1854.
			Fontenoy, 1745.	Alkmaer, 1799.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Val, 1747.	Aboukir, 1801.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Flanders, 1742–1748.	Alexandria, 1801.	Lucknow, 1858.
			Minorca, 1756.	Egypt, 1801.	Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.
			Cherbourg, 1758.	Copenhagen, 1807.	Ashantee, 1874.

The Regiment was raised in Wales.
It received its Title in 1714 in honour of the Prince of Wales.
It bears "The Plume of the Prince of Wales" with "The Rising Sun" and "The Red Dragon"; also "The White Horse" with the motto "Nec aspera terrent"; also "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.
Its officers wear "The Flash" which represents the ribbon of the old queue.
It is not known if its facings were always Blue.
It is nicknamed "The Nanny Goats," and "The Royal Goats," from its custom of having a Goat as a Regimental pet.

TWENTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Sir Edward Dering's Regiment of Foot. 1689 (Its Colonel's name.) 1689–1751 24th Foot. 1751–1782 24th Warwickshire. 1782–1838 24th Second Warwickshire. 1838——	Scarlet, 1689—.	Green, 1689—.	Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer-Hespen, 1705. Malplaquet, 1709. Germany, 1702–1710. Carthagena, 1741. Minorca, 1756. Cherbourg, 1758. Guadaloupe, 1759. Corbach, 1760. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1760–1762. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1776–1781. Egypt, 1801.	Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Talavera, 1809. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Chillianwallah, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.
It was nicknamed "Howard's Greens," from its facings, and its Colonel's name from 1717 to 1737.

TWENTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Edinburgh Regiment of Foot. 1689–1751 25th Edinburgh Regiment. 1751–1782 25th Sussex. 1782–1805 25th, The King's Own Borderers. 1805——	Scarlet, 1689—.	Yellow, 1689–1805. Blue, 1805—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1692–1697. Gibraltar, 1727. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1743–1747. Cherbourg, 1758. Minden, 1759. Warbourg, 1760.	Campen, 1760. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1758–1763. Gibraltar, 1782–1783. Toulon, 1794. Corsica, 1794. Helder, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Egypt, 1801. Martinique, 1809.

The Regiment was raised to defend the City of Edinburgh.

It bears "The Castle of Edinburgh," with the motto "Nisi Dominus frustra"; also "The King's Crest," with motto "In veritate religionis confido"; also "The White Horse" with "Nec aspera terrent"; and "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It captured two stand of Colours at the battle of Val, 1847.

It is said its facings once were Orange, if so it was before 1742.

It is commonly known as "The K. O. Bs."

TWENTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel The Earl of Angus's Regiment of Foot. 1689–1692 (Its Colonel's name.) 1692–1751 26th Foot. 1751–1786 26th Cameronians. 1786——	Scarlet, 1689—.	White, 1689–1713. Yellow, 1713—.	Steenkirk, 1692. Neer-Landen, 1693. Namur, 1695. Flanders, 1691–1695. Blenheim, 1704. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Lisle, 1708. Ghent, 1708. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710. Bouchain, 1711.	Germany, 1702–1713. Gibraltar, 1727. St. John's, 1775. America, 1775–1781. Egypt, 1801. Corunna, 1809. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Flushing, 1809. Peninsula, 1811–1812. China, 1840–1842. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was formed from the Glasgow Cameronian Guard, known as "The Cameronians," being raised from the followers of Richard Cameron, one of the preachers of the religious sect who took his name.

It was known as "The Scots" about 1762.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801; and "The Dragon" for China, 1842.

TWENTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Zachariah Tiffin's Regiment of Foot. 1689–1702 (Its Colonel's name.) 1702–1751 27th Inniskilling. 1751——	Scarlet, 1689—.	Buff, 1689—.	Boyne, 1690.	Grenada, 1796.	Bidassoa, 1813.
			Aughrim, 1691.	St. Lucia, 1796.	Pyrenees, 1813.
			Carthagena, 1741.	Helder, 1799.	Nivelle, 1813.
			Ticonderoga, 1758.	Bergen, 1799.	Orthes, 1814.
			Canada, 1756–1760.	Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Toulouse, 1814.
			Martinique, 1762.	Alkmaer, 1799.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
			Havannah, 1762.	Alexandria, 1801.	Plattsburg, 1814.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Egypt, 1801.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Germantown, 1777.	Maida, 1806.	Netherlands, 1815.
			America, 1775–1778.	Scylla, 1809.	Cape of Good Hope, 1834–1835.
			St. Lucia, 1778.	Albuera, 1811.	
			Nieuport, 1793.	Badajos, 1812.	Cape of Good Hope, 1846–1847.
			Nimeguen, 1794.	Salamanca, 1812.	
			Guildermalsen, 1795.	Vittoria, 1813.	Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.
			Flanders, 1794–1795.	St. Sebastian, 1813.	

The Regiment was formed from three Regiments of the Inniskilling forces.

It bears "a Castle with three Turrets and St. George's Colours flying," with the word "Inniskilling," which badge it received for its gallant defence of the Castle of Inniskilling in 1691; also "The White Horse" with the motto "Nec aspera terrent"; also "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It is said its facings once were Orange, if so it was before 1742.

TWENTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Colonel Sir John Gibson's Regiment of Foot. 1694–1704	Scarlet, 1694—.	Yellow, since 1742.	Neer-Hespen, 1705.	America, 1776–1778.	Arroyo-dos-Molinos. 1811.
(Its Colonel's name.) 1704–1751			Flanders, 1704–1705.	St. Lucia, 1778.	Almaraj, 1812.
28th Foot. 1751–1782			Almanza, 1707.	Nimeguen, 1794.	Vittoria, 1813.
28th North Gloucestershire. 1782——			Spain, 1705–1712.	Guildermalsen, 1795.	Pyrenees, 1813.
			Hulst, 1747.	Flanders, 1794–1795.	Nivelle, 1813.
			Flanders, 1742–1747.	St. Lucia, 1796.	Nive, 1813.
			Louisbourg, 1758.	Minorca, 1798.	Orthes, 1814.
			Quebec, 1759.	Aboukir, 1801.	Peninsula, 1809–1814.
			Sillery, 1760.	Mandora, 1801.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Canada, 1757–1760.	Alexandria, 1801.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Martinique, 1762.	Egypt, 1801.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Havannah, 1762.	Copenhagen, 1807.	Alma, 1854.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Flushing, 1809.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Brunx, 1776.	Corunna, 1809.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Brandywine, 1777.	Barrossa, 1811.	Indian Mutiny, 1858.
			Germantown, 1777.	Albuera, 1811.	

The Regiment is said to have been raised in Ireland.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801; and was granted the distinction of wearing the number on the back and front of the Cap for its gallant conduct at the Battle of Alexandria, 1801.

It captured a flag of the 25th French Infantry at Waterloo, 1815.

It was nicknamed "The Old Braggs" from its Colonel's name from 1734 to 1751; and "The Slashers" from its conduct at the passage of the river Brunx 1776, and also, it is said, from some of the officers dressing themselves as Indians, during the American War, and cutting off the ears of a magistrate who had refused quarters to the women of the Regiment during a severe winter.

TWENTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Thomas Farington's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1712 (Its Colonel's name.) 1712–1751 29th Foot. 1751–1782 29th Worcestershire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Neer-Hespen, 1705. Germany, 1704–1706. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1706–1708. America, 1776–1781. Grenada, 1796. Helder, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Roleia, 1808.	Vimiera, 1808. Douro, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811. Peninsula, 1808–1812. Ferozeshah, 1845. Sobraon, 1846. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Chillianwallah, 1849. Goojerat, 1849.

The Regiment is said to have been raised by the City of London.
It captured a Standard from the French at Talavera, 1809.
It is allowed to bear a star on the men's pouches for service in the field.

THIRTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Thomas Sanderson's Regiment of Marines. 1702–1704 (Its Colonel's name.) 1704–1714 Colonel Charles Willis's Regiment of Foot. 1714–1716 (Its Colonel's name.) 1716–1751 30th Foot. 1751–1782 30th Cambridgeshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, since 1742.	Gibraltar, 1704–1705. Barcelona, 1705. Spain, 1704–1706. Cherbourg, 1758. Belle-Isle, 1761. Toulon, 1794. Corsica, 1794. Malta, 1800. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Marabout, 1801.	Egypt, 1801. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Peninsula, 1810–1813. Quatre Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Asseerghur, 1819. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised as one of six Regiments of Marines.
It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.
It was nicknamed "The Triple Xs" also "The Three Tens."

THIRTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel George Villiers's Regiment of Marines. 1702–1703 (Its Colonel's name.) 1703–1714 Colonel Sir Harry Goring's Regiment of Foot. 1714–1751 31st Foot. 1751–1782 31st Huntingdonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Buff, 1702—.	Gibraltar, 1704–1705. Barcelona, 1705. Spain, 1704–1706. Minorca, 1708. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1742–1745. America, 1776–1781. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794.	St. Lucia, 1796. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Rosetta, 1807. Egypt, 1807. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813.	Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Cabool, 1842. Moodkee, 1845. Ferozeshah, 1845. Aliwal, 1846. Sobraon, 1846. Sevastopol, 1855. Taku Forts, 1860.

The Regiment was raised as one of six Regiments of Marines.

It captured a Colour from the Seikhs at Ferozeshah, one at Aliwal, and two at Sobraon.

It was nicknamed "The Young Buffs" from the King mistaking it for the 3rd Buffs at the Battle of Dettingen 1743.

THIRTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Edward Fox's Regiment of Marines. 1702–1704	Scarlet, 1702—.	White, 1702—.	Gibraltar, 1704–1705.	Nivelle, 1813.
(Its Colonel's name.) 1704–1714			Barcelona, 1705.	Nive, 1813.
Colonel Jacob Borr's Regiment of Foot. 1714–1751			Spain, 1704–1706.	Orthes, 1814.
32nd Foot. 1751–1782			Flanders, 1742–1747.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
32nd Cornwall. 1782–1858			Copenhagen, 1807.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
32nd Cornwall Light Infantry. 1858——			Roleia, 1808.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Vimiera, 1808.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Corunna, 1809.	Punjaub, 1848–1849.
			Flushing, 1809.	Mooltan, 1849.
			Salamanca, 1812.	Goojerat, 1849.
			Burgos, 1812.	Lucknow, 1857.
			Pyrenees, 1813.	Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised as one of six Regiments of Marines.
It received its Title in 1858 for its brilliant defence of Lucknow in 1857.

THIRTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel the Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1704 (Its Colonel's name.) 1704–1751 33rd Foot. 1751–1782 33rd First Yorkshire West Riding. 1782–1853 33rd The Duke of Wellington's. 1853——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Scarlet, 1702—.	Germany, 1702–1704. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Dettingen, 1743. Fontenoy, 1745. Roucoux, 1746. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1747. Cherbourg, 1758. Corbach, 1760. Denkern, 1761.	Germany, 1760–1763. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. Freehold, 1778. Camden, 1780. Guildford, 1781. America, 1776–1781. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1794–1795. Mallavelly, 1799.	Seringapatam, 1799. Mauritius, 1810. Antwerp, 1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–15. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was raised at Halifax, Yorkshire, by some accounts; others say in the midland counties and in Kent

It bears "The Crest of the late Duke of Wellington" with the motto "Virtutis fortuna comes"; and received its Title in 1853 with this badge in memory of its being the first Regiment commanded by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Its facings are described as being "lined with white" on its formation.

It was nicknamed "The Havercake Lads" from its recruiting sergeants always preceding the party with an oatcake on their swords.

THIRTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Lord Lucas's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1705 (Its Colonel's name.) 1705–1751 34th Foot. 1751–1782 34th Cumberland. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Barcelona, 1705. Spain, 1705–1707. Douay, 1710. Bouchain, 1711. Germany, 1709–1712. Gibraltar, 1727. Fontenoy, 1745. Flanders, 1744–1746. Minorca, 1756. Cherbourg, 1758. Havannah, 1762. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1776–1777. Guadaloupe, 1794. St. Lucia, 1796.	Albuera, 1811. Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Maya, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Norfolk and Essex.

It bears "A Laurel Wreath," and is also allowed to wear The Royal Worm in the lace of its drummer's coats for covering the retreat of the Army after Fontenoy, 1745.

It wears a red and white pompon in imitation of the French for its capturing the 34th French Infantry at Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811.

THIRTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel The Earl of Donegal's Regiment of Foot. 1701–1706 (Its Colonel's name.) 1706–1751 35th Foot. 1751–1782 35th Dorsetshire. 1782–1804 35th Sussex. 1804–1832 35th Royal Sussex. 1832——	Scarlet, 1701—.	Orange, 1701–1832. Blue, 1832—.	Gibraltar, 1704–1705. Barcelona, 1705. Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Bunker's Hill, 1775.	Brooklyn, 1776. Brunx, 1776. America, 1775–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799.	Malta, 1800. Maida, 1806. Rosetta, 1807. Egypt, 1807. Ionian Islands, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Antwerp, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised at Belfast.

It received its Title in 1804 in compliment to its Colonel, the Duke of Richmond; and its Title in 1832 on its losing its Orange facings, which it was obliged to relinquish on proceeding to Ireland.

It was at its formation commonly known as "The Belfast Regiment," and afterwards "The Orange Lilies" from its facings and White Plume, which it took from the Royal Roussillon French Grenadiers at the battle of Quebec, 1759. It wore the White Plume till 1800.

It was also known as "The Prince of Orange's Own Regiment," from its receiving its facings as a special mark of favour from King William III.

THIRTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Thomas Allnutt's Regiment of Foot. 1701 (Its Colonel's name.) 1701–1751 36th Foot. 1751–1782 36th Herefordshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1701—.	Green, since 1742.	Almanza, 1707. Spain, 1704–1708. Flanders, 1744–1745. Cherbourg, 1758. Belle-Isle, 1761. Bangalore, 1791. Nundy-Droog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Pondicherry, 1793. Hindoostan, 1783–1798. Buenos-Ayres, 1806.	Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

It bears the motto "Firm," but it is not known when or how. Tradition asserts that it commemorates its steadiness when attacked in rear by French Cavalry; it first appears officially in 1835.

It was nicknamed "The Saucy Greens," from its facings.

THIRTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Thomas Meredith's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1710 (Its Colonel's name.) 1710–1751 37th Foot. 1751–1782 37th North Hampshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer-Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710. Germany, 1702–1712. Dettingen, 1743. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1747. Minden, 1759. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762.	Germany, 1758–1762. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1776–1780. Famars, 1793. Dunkirk, 1793. Tournay, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795. Antwerp, 1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

THIRTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1708 (Its Colonel's name.) 1708–1751 38th Foot. 1751–1782 38th First Staffordshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Guadaloupe, 1759. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1780. Flanders, 1794–1795. Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Buenos-Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Badajos, 1812.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Bidassoa, 1813. Nive, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Ava, 1824–1826. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.
It was nicknamed "The Pump and Tortoise."

THIRTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c	
Colonel Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot. 1702 1703	Scarlet, 1702 .	Green, 1702 .	Guya, 1709.	Vittoria, 1813
(Its Colonel's name.) 1703 1751			Spain, 1707 1712.	Pyrenees, 1813.
39th Foot. 1751 -1782			Gibraltar, 1727.	Nivelle, 1813.
39th East Middlesex. 1782–1807			Plassey, 1757.	Nive, 1813.
39th Dorsetshire. 1807——			Gibraltar, 1779 1784.	Orthes, 1814.
			Martinique, 1794.	Tarbes, 1814.
			St. Lucia, 1794.	Bayonne, 1814.
			Guadaloupe, 1794.	Toulouse, 1814.
			Albuera, 1811.	Peninsula, 1809 1814.
			Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811.	Maharajpore, 1843.
				Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

It bears the motto "Primus in Indis" in consideration of its being the first Regiment to serve in India (it was given originally by the Nabob of Arcot, who presented it with a Drum-Major's cane); also "The Castle and Key" with motto "Montis Insignia Calpe," for its share in the defence of Gibraltar, 1779–1784.

It captured four guns and two Standards at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843.

It was nicknamed "Sankey's Horse" about 1710 from its Colonel's name, and from being mounted on mules to expedite its march; also about 1742 "The Green Linnets," from its pea-green facings.

FORTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Richard Philips's Regiment of Foot. 1717–1751 40th Foot. 1751–1782 40th, Second Somersetshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1717—.	Buff, 1717—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. America, 1776–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Flanders, 1794–1795. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Aboukir, 1801. Mandora, 1801.	Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Albuera, 1811. Badajos, 1812. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Candahar, 1842. Ghuznee, 1842. Cabool, 1842. Maharajpore, 1843. New Zealand, 1860–1865.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Companies raised for service in America.
It bears "The Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.
It captured four Standards at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843.
It was nicknamed "The Excellers," from its number XL.

FORTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Independent Companies of Invalids. 1719–1751 41st Royal Invalids. 1751–1787 41st Foot. 1787–1831 41st, The Welsh. 1831——	Scarlet, 1719—.	Blue, 1719–1787. Scarlet, 1787–1822. White, 1822—.	Detroit, 1812. Queenstown, 1812. Miami, 1813. Niagara, 1813. Ava, 1824–1826. Candahar, 1842.	Ghuznee, 1842. Cabool, 1842. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

It bears the "Rose and Thistle within the Garter," also "The Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown," and the "Plume of the Prince of Wales" with motto "Gwell angau neu Chwilydd," which it received with its Title in 1831.

FORTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
The Highland Regiment. 1739–1751	Scarlet, 1739—.	Buff, 1739–1758.	Fontenoy 1745.	Guildermalsen, 1795.	Nivelle, 1813.
42nd Highland. 1751–1758		Blue, 1758—.	Hulst, 1747.	Flanders, 1794–1795.	Nive, 1813.
42nd Royal Highland. 1758–1861			Flanders, 1743–1747.	St. Lucia, 1796.	Orthes, 1814.
42nd Royal Highland (The Black Watch). 1861——			Ticonderoga, 1758.	Minorca, 1798.	Toulouse, 1814.
			Canada, 1757–1760.	Aboukir, 1801.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
			Guadaloupe, 1759.	Mandora, 1801.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Martinique, 1762.	Alexandria, 1801.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Havannah, 1762.	Egypt, 1801.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Corunna, 1809.	Alma, 1854.
			Brandywine, 1777.	Busaco, 1810.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Germantown, 1777.	Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811.	Lucknow, 1858.
			Freehold, 1778.	Cuidad-Rodrigo, 1812.	Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.
			America, 1775–1781.	Salamanca, 1812.	
			Nieuport, 1793.	Burgos, 1812.	Ashantee, 1874.
			Nimeguen, 1794.	Pyrenees, 1813.	

The Regiment was formed from the ten Independent Companies of "The Black Watch" raised in Scotland in 1729, who were so called from their dress being composed of black, blue, and green tartan.

It received its Title in 1758 from the King as a Royal mark of distinction.

It bears "The Royal Cypher within the Garter"; and the badge and motto of the Order of The Thistle, viz., "St. Andrew" and "Nemo me impune lacessit"; also "The Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.

It captured the Standard of the French "Invincible Legion," and a gun at the battle of Alexandria, 1801; and is allowed to wear the red heckle in the bonnet for its conduct at the battle of Guildermalsen, 1795.

FORTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Thomas Fowke's Regiment of Foot. 1741 (Its Colonel's name.) 1741–1751 43rd Foot. 1751–1782 43rd Monmouthshire. 1782–1803 43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry. 1803——	Scarlet, 1741—.	White, 1741—	Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1759–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1782. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794.	Guadaloupe, 1794. Copenhagen, 1807. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Sabugal, 1811. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. New Orleans, 1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1850–1853. Indian Mutiny, 1858. New Zealand, 1864–1866.

The Regiment was raised chiefly in Bedfordshire.
It is nicknamed "The Light Bobs."

FORTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel James Long's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 44th Foot. 1751–1782 44th East Essex. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Yellow, 1741—.	Ticonderoga, 1758.	St. Lucia, 1796.	New Orleans, 1814.
			Louisbourg, 1758.	Mandora, 1801.	Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814.
			Canada, 1755–1760.	Alexandria, 1801.	Antwerp, 1814.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Egypt, 1801.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Brandywine, 1777.	Ionian Islands, 1809.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Germantown, 1777.	Matagorda, 1810.	Netherlands, 1814–15.
			Freehold, 1778.	Badajos, 1812.	Ava, 1824–1826.
			America, 1775–1780.	Salamanca, 1812.	Cabool, 1841–1842.
			Martinique, 1794.	Burgos, 1812.	Alma, 1854.
			St. Lucia, 1794.	Peninsula, 1810–1813.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Guadaloupe, 1794.	Bladensburg, 1814.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Flanders, 1794–1795.	Baltimore, 1814.	Taku Forts, 1860.

The Regiment was raised in the southern counties of England.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It captured the Eagle of the 62nd French Infantry at Salamanca.

It is nicknamed "The Two Fours" from its number; also "The Little Fighting Fours," from its being a hard-fighting Regiment, and the men of small stature.

FORTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Daniel Houghton's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1745 (Its Colonel's name.) 1745–1751 45th Foot. 1751–1782 45th Nottinghamshire. 1782–1866 45th Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Foresters). 1866——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Green, 1741—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Canada, 1757–1760. Brooklyn, 1776. Brunx, 1776. America, 1775–1778. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812.	Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Ava, 1824–1826. Cape of Good Hope. 1846–1847. Cape of Good Hope, 1852–1853. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was raised in Nottinghamshire and adjoining counties.

It captured the French flag on the citadel at the storming of Badajos, 1812.

It received its title in 1866 with reference to the traditions of the county of Nottingham, and in consideration of its distinguished services.

It was nicknamed "The Old Stubborns" during the Peninsula War.

FORTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel James Price's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 46th Foot. 1751–1782 46th South Devonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Yellow, 1741—.	Ticonderoga, 1758. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777.	America, 1776–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Dominica, 1805. Guadaloupe, 1810. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in the north of England.

It was allowed to wear a red plume in the hat, for the conduct of its Light Company in 1777, which with five others of different Regiments composed "The Light Battalion" which made itself so obnoxious to the Americans, that they said they would give it no quarter; to prevent mistakes, the Light Battalion dyed their feathers red. The Regiment is the only one that has retained this distinction.

It was nicknamed "Murray's Bucks" from its Colonel's name 1743 to 1764; also "The Surprisers" from its surprise of General Wayne's American Brigade in September 1777; also "The Lacedemonians" from its Colonel making it a long speech under a heavy fire about the Lacedemonians and their discipline; also it is said to have been commonly known at one time as "The Edinburgh Regiment."

THIRTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Thomas Meredith's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1710 (Its Colonel's name.) 1710–1751 37th Foot. 1751–1782 37th North Hampshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Schellenberg, 1704. Blenheim, 1704. Neer-Hespen, 1705. Ramilies, 1706. Oudenarde, 1708. Tournay, 1709. Malplaquet, 1709. Douay, 1710. Germany, 1702–1712. Dettingen, 1743. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1742–1747. Minden, 1759. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762.	Germany, 1758–1762. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1776–1780. Famars, 1793. Dunkirk, 1793. Tournay, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795. Antwerp, 1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

THIRTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1708 (Its Colonel's name.) 1708–1751 38th Foot. 1751–1782 38th First Staffordshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Yellow, 1702—.	Guadaloupe, 1759. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1780. Flanders, 1794–1795. Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Buenos-Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Badajos, 1812.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Bidassoa, 1813. Nive, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Ava, 1824–1826. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.
It was nicknamed "The Pump and Tortoise."

THIRTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot. 1702–1703 (Its Colonel's name.) 1703–1751 39th Foot. 1751–1782 39th East Middlesex. 1782–1807 39th Dorsetshire. 1807——	Scarlet, 1702—.	Green, 1702—.	Caya, 1709. Spain, 1707–1712. Gibraltar, 1727. Plassey, 1757. Gibraltar, 1779–1784. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Albuera, 1811. Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811.	Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Tarbes, 1814. Bayonne, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Maharajpore, 1843. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

It bears the motto "Primus in Indis" in consideration of its being the first Regiment to serve in India (it was given originally by the Nabob of Arcot, who presented it with a Drum-Major's cane); also "The Castle and Key" with motto "Montis Insignia Calpe," for its share in the defence of Gibraltar, 1779–1784.

It captured four guns and two Standards at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843.

It was nicknamed "Sankey's Horse" about 1710 from its Colonel's name, and from being mounted on mules to expedite its march; also about 1742 "The Green Linnets," from its pea-green facings.

FORTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel Richard Philips's Regiment of Foot. 1717–1751 40th Foot. 1751–1782 40th, Second Somersetshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1717—.	Buff, 1717—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. America, 1776–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Flanders, 1794–1795. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Aboukir, 1801. Mandora, 1801.	Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Albuera, 1811. Badajos, 1812. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Candahar, 1842. Ghuznee, 1842. Cabool, 1842. Maharajpore, 1843. New Zealand, 1860–1865.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Companies raised for service in America.
It bears "The Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.
It captured four Standards at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843.
It was nicknamed "The Excellers," from its number XL.

FORTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Independent Companies of Invalids. 1719–1751 41st Royal Invalids. 1751–1787 41st Foot. 1787–1831 41st, The Welsh. 1831——	Scarlet, 1719—.	Blue, 1719–1787. Scarlet, 1787–1822. White, 1822—.	Detroit, 1812. Queenstown, 1812. Miami, 1813. Niagara, 1813. Ava, 1824–1826. Candahar, 1842.	Ghuznee, 1842. Cabool, 1842. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

It bears the "Rose and Thistle within the Garter," also "The Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown," and the "Plume of the Prince of Wales" with motto "Gwell angau neu Chwilydd," which it received with its Title in 1831.

FORTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
The Highland Regiment. 1739–1751	Scarlet, 1739—.	Buff, 1739–1758.	Fontenoy 1745.	Guildermalsen, 1795.	Nivelle, 1813.
42nd Highland. 1751–1758		Blue, 1758—.	Hulst, 1747.	Flanders, 1794–1795.	Nive, 1813.
42nd Royal Highland. 1758–1861			Flanders, 1743–1747.	St. Lucia, 1796.	Orthes, 1814.
42nd Royal Highland (The Black Watch). 1861——			Ticonderoga, 1758.	Minorca, 1798.	Toulouse, 1814.
			Canada, 1757–1760.	Aboukir, 1801.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
			Guadaloupe, 1759.	Mandora, 1801.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Martinique, 1762.	Alexandria, 1801.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Havannah, 1762.	Egypt, 1801.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Corunna, 1809.	Alma, 1854.
			Brandywine, 1777.	Busaco, 1810.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Germantown, 1777.	Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811.	Lucknow, 1858.
			Freehold, 1778.	Cuidad-Rodrigo, 1812.	Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.
			America, 1775–1781.	Salamanca, 1812.	
			Nieuport, 1793.	Burgos, 1812.	Ashantee, 1874.
			Nimeguen, 1794.	Pyrenees, 1813.	

The Regiment was formed from the ten Independent Companies of "The Black Watch" raised in Scotland in 1729, who were so called from their dress being composed of black, blue, and green tartan.

It received its Title in 1758 from the King as a Royal mark of distinction.

It bears "The Royal Cypher within the Garter"; and the badge and motto of the Order of The Thistle, viz., "St. Andrew" and "Nemo me impune lacessit"; also "The Sphinx," for Egypt, 1801.

It captured the Standard of the French "Invincible Legion," and a gun at the battle of Alexandria, 1801; and is allowed to wear the red heckle in the bonnet for its conduct at the battle of Guildermalsen, 1795.

FORTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
Colonel Thomas Fowke's Regiment of Foot. 1741 (Its Colonel's name.) 1741–1751 43rd Foot. 1751–1782 43rd Monmouthshire. 1782–1803 43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry. 1803——	Scarlet, 1741—.	White, 1741—	Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1759–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1782. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794.	Guadaloupe, 1794. Copenhagen, 1807. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Sabugal, 1811. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. New Orleans, 1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1850–1853. Indian Mutiny, 1858. New Zealand, 1864–1866.

The Regiment was raised chiefly in Bedfordshire.
It is nicknamed "The Light Bobs."

FORTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
Colonel James Long's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 44th Foot. 1751–1782 44th East Essex. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Yellow, 1741—.	Ticonderoga, 1758.	St. Lucia, 1796.	New Orleans, 1814.
			Louisbourg, 1758.	Mandora, 1801.	Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814.
			Canada, 1755–1760.	Alexandria, 1801.	Antwerp, 1814.
			Brooklyn, 1776.	Egypt, 1801.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Brandywine, 1777.	Ionian Islands, 1809.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Germantown, 1777.	Matagorda, 1810.	Netherlands, 1814–15.
			Freehold, 1778.	Badajos, 1812.	Ava, 1824–1826.
			America, 1775–1780.	Salamanca, 1812.	Cabool, 1841–1842.
			Martinique, 1794.	Burgos, 1812.	Alma, 1854.
			St. Lucia, 1794.	Peninsula, 1810–1813.	Inkerman, 1854.
			Guadaloupe, 1794.	Bladensburg, 1814.	Sevastopol, 1855.
			Flanders, 1794–1795.	Baltimore, 1814.	Taku Forts, 1860.

The Regiment was raised in the southern counties of England.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It captured the Eagle of the 62nd French Infantry at Salamanca.

It is nicknamed "The Two Fours" from its number; also "The Little Fighting Fours," from its being a hard-fighting Regiment, and the men of small stature.

FORTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Daniel Houghton's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1745 (Its Colonel's name.) 1745–1751 45th Foot. 1751–1782 45th Nottinghamshire. 1782–1866 45th Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Foresters). 1866——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Green, 1741—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Canada, 1757–1760. Brooklyn, 1776. Brunx, 1776. America, 1775–1778. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812.	Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Ava, 1824–1826. Cape of Good Hope. 1846–1847. Cape of Good Hope, 1852–1853. Abyssinia, 1868.

The Regiment was raised in Nottinghamshire and adjoining counties.

It captured the French flag on the citadel at the storming of Badajos, 1812.

It received its title in 1866 with reference to the traditions of the county of Nottingham, and in consideration of its distinguished services.

It was nicknamed "The Old Stubborns" during the Peninsula War.

FORTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel James Price's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 46th Foot. 1751–1782 46th South Devonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Yellow, 1741—.	Ticonderoga, 1758. Canada, 1757–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777.	America, 1776–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Dominica, 1805. Guadaloupe, 1810. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in the north of England.

It was allowed to wear a red plume in the hat, for the conduct of its Light Company in 1777, which with five others of different Regiments composed "The Light Battalion" which made itself so obnoxious to the Americans, that they said they would give it no quarter; to prevent mistakes, the Light Battalion dyed their feathers red. The Regiment is the only one that has retained this distinction.

It was nicknamed "Murray's Bucks" from its Colonel's name 1743 to 1764; also "The Surprisers" from its surprise of General Wayne's American Brigade in September 1777; also "The Lacedemonians" from its Colonel making it a long speech under a heavy fire about the Lacedemonians and their discipline; also it is said to have been commonly known at one time as "The Edinburgh Regiment."

FORTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel John Mordaunt's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 47th Foot. 1751–1782 47th Lancashire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	White, 1741—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1757–1760. Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Stillwater, 1777. America, 1775–1781. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Barrossa, 1811.	Tarifa, 1811. Burgos, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1810–1814. Ava, 1826. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland, and it is said that the "King's Crest" was then conferred upon it.

It was commonly known at Quebec, 1759, as "Wolfe's Own," and it now wears a black worm in the lace as an expression of sorrow for his death.

It was nicknamed "The Cauliflowers" from its facings; also "The Lancashire Lads" from its county title.

FORTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel James Cholmondeley's Regiment of Foot. 1741–1743 (Its Colonel's name.) 1743–1751 48th Foot. 1751–1782 48th Northamptonshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1741—.	Buff, 1741—.	Fontenoy, 1745. Val, 1747. Flanders, 1744–1747. Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1755–1760. Martinique, 1762. Havannah, 1762. St. Lucia, 1796. Malta, 1800. Douro, 1809. Talavera, 1809.	Busaco, 1810. Albuera, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised, it is said, at Norwich.

FORTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
Colonel Edward Trelawney's Regiment of Foot. 1743–1751 49th Foot. 1751–1782 49th Hertfordshire. 1782–1816 49th Hertfordshire (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's). 1816——	Scarlet, 1743—.	Green, 1743—.	Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. Brunx, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. America, 1775–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Copenhagen, 1801. Queenstown, 1812. Chrystler's Farm, 1813. China, 1840–1842. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was formed from two Companies of one of the Regiments raised in the reign of Queen Anne, which had remained at Jamaica and of six other Companies formed in that Colony.

It bears "The Dragon" for its services in China, 1840 to 1842.

It received its Title in 1816 in commemoration of its doing duty over the Princess at Weymouth.

The Grenadier Company wore black tops to its white feathers, and the Light Company red heckles, in commemoration of their conduct in the American War, 1776.

FIFTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
52nd Foot. 1755–1757 50th Foot. 1757–1782 50th West Kent. 1782–1827 50th The Duke of Clarence's. 1827–1831 50th, The Queen's Own. 1831——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Scarlet, 1755–1767. Black, 1767–1831. Blue, 1831—.	Corbach, 1760. Denkern, 1761. Wilhelmstahl, 1762. Germany, 1759–1762. Corsica, 1794. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Almaraj, 1812. Badajos, 1812.	Vittoria, 1813. Maya, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Punniar, 1843. Moodkee, 1845. Ferozeshah, 1845. Aliwal, 1846. Sobraon, 1846. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. New Zealand, 1863–1866.

The Regiment was raised, it is said, in Ireland.

The first Regiment numbered the 50th was raised in 1745 as "Shirley's American Provincials," made 50th in 1754, and disbanded in 1757.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It was nicknamed "The Blind Half-Hundred" from so many men suffering from ophthalmia during the Egyptian Campaign; also "The Dirty Half-Hundred" from the men in action wiping their faces with their black facings, during the Peninsula War; also known as "The Gallant Fiftieth" for its gallantry at the battle of Vimiera, 1808.

FIFTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
53rd Foot. 1755–1757 51st Foot. 1757–1782 51st Second Yorkshire West Riding. 1782–1809 51st Second Yorkshire West Riding Light Infantry. 1809–1821 51st, Second Yorkshire West Riding, The King's Own Light Infantry. 1821——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Sea-Green, 1755–1821. Blue, 1821—.	Minden, 1759. Corbach, 1760. Warbourg, 1760. Germany, 1758–1762. Minorca, 1782. Corsica, 1794. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Fuentes-d'Onor, 1811. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812.	Burgos, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1809, Do., 1811–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Pegu, 1852–1853.

The Regiment was raised in Yorkshire, and its facings were chosen by its first Colonel, who had served in the 2nd Foot.

The first Regiment numbered the 51st was raised in 1745 as "Pepperil's American Provincials," made 51st in 1754, and disbanded in 1757.

It was nicknamed "The Kolis" from the initials of its Title received in 1821.

FIFTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
	Uniform.	Facings.			
54th Foot. 1755–1757 52nd Foot. 1757–1782 52nd Oxfordshire. 1782–1803 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. 1803——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Black, 1755–1767. Buff, 1767—.	Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Freehold, 1778. America, 1775–1778. Bangalore, 1791. Savendroog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Pondicherry, 1793. Hindoostan, 1790–1793. Copenhagen, 1807.	Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Douro, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Sabugal, 1811. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Tarbes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Delhi, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in the south of England.

It received its Title in 1803 on its second Battalion being made the 96th; which was renumbered 95th in 1816, and was disbanded in 1818.

The first Regiment numbered 52nd was raised in 1755, and is now the 50th Queen's Own.

FIFTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
55th Foot. - 1755–1757 53rd Foot. 1757–1782 53rd Shropshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Scarlet, 1755—.	America, 1776–1781. Famars, 1793. Nieuport, 1793. Valenciennes, 1793. Tournay, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1793–1795. St. Lucia, 1796. Talavera, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813.	Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Aliwal, 1846. Sobraon, 1846. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Goojerat, 1849. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in the south of England.

It was nicknamed "The Brickdusts" from its facings; also "The Old Five and Threepennies" from its number and the daily pay of an Ensign.

The first Regiment numbered 53rd was raised in 1755, and is now the 51st King's Own Light Infantry.

FIFTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
56th Foot. 1755–1757 54th Foot. 1757–1782 54th West Norfolk. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Buff, 1755–1767. Green, 1767—.	Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1776–1781. Flanders, 1794–1795. Aboukir, 1801. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Marabout, 1801. Egypt, 1801.	Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Antwerp, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Ava, 1824–1826. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Wiltshire and adjoining counties.
It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801, where it captured a gun at the battle of Marabout.
The first Regiment numbered 54th was raised in 1755, and is now the 52nd Light Infantry.

FIFTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
57th Foot. 1755–1757 55th Foot. 1757–1782 55th Westmoreland. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Scarlet, 1755–1767. Green, 1767—.	Ticonderoga, 1758. Louisbourg, 1758. Canada, 1757–1760. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. Germantown, 1777. America, 1775–1778. St. Lucia, 1778. Nimeguen, 1794. Martinique, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. St. Lucia, 1796.	Helder, 1799. Crabbendam, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Alkmaer, 1799. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. China, 1840–1842. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland, chiefly near Stirling.
It bears "The Dragon" for China, 1840 to 1842.
It was nicknamed "The Two Fives" from its number.
The first Regiment numbered 55th was raised in 1755, and is now the 53rd Shropshire.

FIFTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
58th Foot. 1755–1757 56th Foot. 1757–1782 56th West Essex. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Crimson, 1755–1764. Purple, 1764—.	Moro, 1762. Havannah, 1762. Gibraltar, 1779–1783. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Bourbon, 1809. Mauritius, 1810. Antwerp, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in the north of England.

It bears "The Castle and Key" with the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe" for its share in the defence of Gibraltar.

It is said its facings were changed in 1764, in consequence of the crimson wearing so badly; the Colonel then wished to have Blue, but this not being allowed, he took purple, the favourite colour of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of King Louis XV. of France; from which it was nicknamed "The Pompadours"; and also "The Saucy Pompeys."

The first Regiment numbered the 56th was raised 1755, and is now the 54th West Norfolk.

FIFTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
59th Foot. 1755–1757 57th Foot. 1757–1782 57th West Middlesex. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Green, 1755–1767. Yellow, 1767—.	Brooklyn, 1776. York Town, 1781. America, 1776–1782. Nieuport, 1793. Nimeguen, 1794. Flanders, 1793–1795. St. Lucia, 1796. Albuera, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Asseerghur, 1819. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858. New Zealand, 1861–1866.

The Regiment was raised in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

It was nicknamed "The Die Hards" from its Colonel (Inglis) calling to the men "Die hard, my men, die hard" at the battle of Albuera, 1811, where it had thirty bullets through the King's Colour, and only had one officer out of twenty-four, and one hundred and sixty-eight men out of five hundred and eighty-four, left standing.

The first Regiment numbered the 57th was raised in 1755, and is now the 55th Westmoreland.

FIFTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
60th Foot. 1755–1757 58th Foot. 1757–1782 58th Rutlandshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	White or Buff, 1755–1767. Black, 1767—.	Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Sillery, 1760. Canada, 1758–1762. Havannah, 1762. Gibraltar, 1779–1783. Martinique, 1794. Minorca, 1798. Aboukir, 1801. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801.	Maida, 1806. Scylla, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Burgos, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Plattsburg, 1814. New Zealand, 1849–1856.

The Regiment was raised in the south-west of England.

It bears "The Castle and Key" with the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe" for its share in the defence of Gibraltar; also "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It was nicknamed "The Black Cuffs" from its facings; also "The Steel Backs."

The first Regiment numbered the 58th was raised in 1755, it is now the 56th West Essex.

FIFTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
61st Foot. 1755–1757 59th Foot. 1757–1782 59th Second Nottinghamshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1755—.	Purple, 1755–1785. White, in 1815—.	Bunker's Hill, 1775. America, 1775–1776. Gibraltar, 1782–1783. Corsica, 1794. Nimeguen, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Corunna, 1809.	Peninsula, 1808–1809. Mauritius, 1810. Java, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1812–1813. Bhurtpore, 1826. China, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised at Nottingham.

It was nicknamed "The Lily-whites" from its facings; it is not known when they were changed to White, but it was between 1786 and 1814.

The first Regiment numbered the 59th was raised in 1755, and is now the 57th West Middlesex.

SIXTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
62nd Loyal American Provincials. 1755–1757	Scarlet, 1755–1814.	Blue, 1755–1814.	Ticonderoga, 1758.	Talavera, 1809.	Toulouse, 1814.
60th Royal Americans. 1757–1816	Green, 1814—.	Scarlet, 1824—.	Louisbourg, 1758.	Guadaloupe, 1810.	Bayonne, 1814.
60th Royal American Light Infantry. 1816–1820			Quebec, 1759.	Busaco, 1810.	Peninsula, 1808–1814.
60th Royal Americans. 1820–1824			Sillery, 1760.	Fuentes d'Onor, 1811.	Punjaub, 1848–1849.
60th, The Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps. 1824–1830			Canada, 1757–1760.	Albuera, 1811.	Mooltan, 1849.
60th, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1830——			Martinique, 1762.	Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812.	Goojerat, 1849.
			Havannah, 1762.	Badajos, 1812.	Cape of Good Hope. 1850–1853.
			Grenada, 1796.	Salamanca, 1812.	Delhi, 1857.
			Roleia, 1808.	Vittoria, 1813.	Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.
			Vimiera, 1808.	Pyrenees, 1813.	Taku Forts, 1860.
			Corunna, 1809.	Nivelle, 1813.	Pekin, 1860.
			Douro, 1809.	Nive, 1813.	
			Martinique, 1809.	Orthes, 1814.	

The Regiment was raised in America.

It bears the motto "Celer et Audax" which was given to it by General Wolfe for its conduct at the siege of Quebec, 1759.

It appears to have worn no facings from 1814 to 1824.

In 1797 it received a fifth Battalion, which was dressed in green and called "The Rifle Battalion" from being armed with Rifles.

The first Regiment numbered the 60th was raised in 1755, and is now the 58th Rutlandshire.

SIXTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
61st Foot. 1758–1782 61st South Gloucestershire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Buff, 1758—.	Guadaloupe, 1759. Belle Isle, 1761. Minorca, 1782. St. Lucia, 1796. Egypt, 1801. Maida, 1806. Talavera, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813.	Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Chillianwallah, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Delhi, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 3rd Buffs, raised in 1756, and on being made the 61st retained its buff facings.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

The first Regiment numbered the 61st was raised in 1755, and is now the 59th Second Nottinghamshire.

SIXTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
62nd Foot. 1758–1782 62nd Wiltshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Buff, 1758—.	Stillwater, 1777. America, 1776–1780. Scylla, 1809. Nive, 1813.	Peninsula, 1813–1814. Ferozeshah, 1845. Sobraon, 1846. Sevastopol, 1855.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 4th King's Own, raised in 1756.

It was allowed to wear a splash on the buttons to commemorate its defence of the Castle of Carrickfergus against the French in 1760, when the ammunition being expended, it used its buttons for bullets.

It was nicknamed "The Springers" from its rapid pursuit of the Americans in 1777.

The first Regiment numbered the 62nd was raised in 1755, and is now the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

SIXTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
63rd Foot. 1758–1782 63rd West Suffolk. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Green, 1758—.	Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. America, 1775–1781. Nimeguen, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Grenada, 1796. St. Lucia, 1796. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Alkmaer, 1799. Martinique, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Guadaloupe, 1810. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 8th King's, raised in 1756.
It is said to have worn for some years the Badge of the *Fleur-de-lis*, but no authority can be found for its use.
It was nicknamed "The Bloodsuckers" at one time.

SIXTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
64th Foot. 1758–1782 64th Second Staffordshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Black, 1758—.	Lexington, 1775. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Brooklyn, 1776. Brandywine, 1777. America, 1776–1781. Martinique, 1794. St. Lucia, 1803. Surinam, 1804.	Persia, 1856–1857. Reshire, 1856. Bushire, 1856. Kooshab, 1857. Cawnpore, 1857. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 11th Foot, raised in 1756.

SIXTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
65th Foot. 1758–1782 65th Second Yorkshire North Riding. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	White, 1758—.	Havannah, 1762. Bunker's Hill, 1775. America, 1775–1781. Gibraltar, 1782. Martinique, 1794. Guadaloupe, 1794. Bhurtpore, 1805.	Mauritius, 1810. Kirkee, 1817. India, 1802–1822. Arabia, 1809. Beni-Boo-Ally, 1821. New Zealand, 1861–1865.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 12th Foot, raised in 1756.
It bears "The Royal Tiger" which Badge it received for its services in India and Arabia, 1802–1822.

SIXTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
66th Foot. 1758–1782 66th Berkshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Green, 1758—.	Douro, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Albuera, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813.	Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 19th Foot, raised in 1756, and retained the facings of that Regiment when made the 66th.

SIXTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
67th Foot. 1758–1782 67th South Hampshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Yellow, 1758—.	Cherbourg, 1758. Belle-Isle, 1761. Barrossa, 1811. Peninsula, 1810–1814.	Asseerghur, 1819. India, 1805–1826. Taku Forts, 1860. Pekin, 1860.

It bears "The Royal Tiger" for its services in India from 1805 to 1826.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 20th Foot, raised in 1756, and retained the facings of that Regiment when made the 67th.

SIXTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
68th Foot. 1758–1782. 68th Durham. 1782–1812. 68th Durham Light Infantry. 1812——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Green, 1758—.	Cherbourg, 1758. St. Lucia, 1803. Flushing, 1809. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813.	Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1811–1814. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. New Zealand, 1864–1866.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fuziliers, raised in 1756.
It was nicknamed "The Faithful Durhams."

SIXTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
69th Foot. 1758–1782 69th South Lincolnshire. 1782——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Green, 1758—.	Belle-Isle, 1761. St. Lucia, 1778. Toulon, 1793. Corsica, 1794. St. Vincent, 1797. Helder, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Bourbon, 1809.	Mauritius, 1810. Java, 1811. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–1815. India, 1805–1826.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 24th Foot, raised in 1756, and retained that Regiment's facings on being made the 69th.

Nelson called a detachment of the Regiment his "Old Agamemnons" at the naval battle of St. Vincent, 1797.

SEVENTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.
70th Foot. 1758–1782 70th Surrey. 1782–1812 70th Glasgow Lowland. 1812–1825 70th Surrey. 1825——	Scarlet, 1758—.	Grey, 1758–1768. Black, 1768—.	Martinique - - - - 1794. Guadaloupe - - - - 1810. Indian Mutiny - - - 1857–1858. New Zealand - - - 1863–1865.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 31st Foot, raised in 1756.
It was nicknamed "The Glasgow Greys" from its facings, and having many Glasgow men in its ranks.

SEVENTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
73rd Highland. 1777–1786 71st Highland. 1786–1808 71st Glasgow Highland. 1808–1809 71st Glasgow Highland Light Infantry. 1809–1810 71st Highland Light Infantry. 1810——	Scarlet, 1777—.	Buff, 1777—.	Gibraltar, 1780–1783. Arcot, 1780. Porto-Novo, 1781. Sholingur, 1781. Arnee, 1782. Cuddalore, 1783. Bangalore, 1791. Nundy-Droog, 1791. Savendroog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Hindoostan, 1780–1797. Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808.	Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811. Almaraj, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Maya, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Sevastopol, 1855. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised chiefly at Elgin, in Scotland.

The first Regiment numbered the 71st in 1758 was formerly the Second Battalion of the 32nd Foot, raised in 1756; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was formerly the 81st Invalids, made 71st in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The third was the 71st Highlanders raised in 1775, and disbanded in 1783. It served during the American Rebellion.

SEVENTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
78th Highland. 1777–1786 72nd Highland. 1786–1809 72nd Foot. 1809–1823 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders. 1823——	Scarlet, 1777—.	Yellow, 1777—.	Arnee, 1782. Cuddalore, 1783. Bangalore, 1791. Savendroog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Pondicherry, 1793. Hindoostan, 1781–1798.	Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Cape of Good Hope, 1834–1835. Sevastopol, 1855. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised from his estates in Scotland by the Earl of Seaforth.

It bears the "Duke of York's Cypher and Coronet," and received its Title in 1823 as a special mark of Royal favour.

It was nicknamed "The Regiment of the Macraes," from the number of men of that name in it.

The first Regiment numbered the 72nd in 1758 was formerly the second Battalion of the 33rd Foot, raised in 1756. It served at Havannah 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was formerly the 82nd Invalids, made 72nd in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The third was the 72nd Royal Manchester Volunteers, raised in 1778. It served at Gibraltar 1780, and was disbanded in 1783. Its uniform was Scarlet with Blue facings.

SEVENTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
73rd Highland. 1786–1809 73rd Foot. 1809–1862 73rd Perthshire. 1862——	Scarlet, 1786—.	Green, 1786—.	Mangalore, 1783. Pondicherry, 1793. Seringapatam, 1799. Antwerp, 1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815.	Netherlands, 1814–1815. Cape of Good Hope. 1846–1853. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

It was formerly the second Battalion of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, raised in 1756.

The first Regiment numbered 73rd was formerly the second Battalion of the 34th Foot, raised in 1756; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was formerly the 116th Invalids, made 73rd in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The third was the 73rd Highlanders, it is now the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

SEVENTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
74th Highland. 1787–1816 74th Foot. 1816–1845 74th Highland. 1845——	Scarlet, 1787—.	White, 1787—.	Bangalore, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Do., 1799. Ahmednugger, 1803. Assaye, 1803. Argaum, 1803. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812.	Vittoria, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1810–1814. Cape of Good Hope. 1851–1852. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Glasgow for service in India.

It bears "The Elephant," which badge it obtained for its conduct at the battle of Assaye, 1803; it was also presented by the East India Company with honorary Colours, and was called "The Assaye Regiment" for that action.

The first Regiment numbered the 74th in 1758 was formerly the second Battalion of the 36th Foot, raised in 1756; it was disbanded 1764.

The second was formerly the 117th Invalids, made 74th in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The third was the 74th Argyle Highlanders, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

SEVENTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
75th Highland. 1787–1809 75th Foot. 1809–1862 75th Stirlingshire. 1862——	Scarlet, 1787—.	Yellow, 1787—.	Seringapatam - - - 1792. Do. - - - 1799. Bhurtpore - - - 1805. India - - - 1791–1806. Cape of Good Hope - 1834–1835. Delhi - - - - 1857. Lucknow - - - - 1858. Indian Mutiny - - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland for service in India.

It bears "The Royal Tiger" for its services in India from 1791 to 1806.

It was commonly known as "Abercrombie's Highlanders" when raised.

The first Regiment numbered the 75th in 1758 was formerly the second Battalion of the 37th Foot, raised in 1756. It served at the capture of Havannah, 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was formerly the 118th Invalids, made 75th in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The third was raised in 1778 as the 75th "Prince of Wales's," and was disbanded in 1783.

SEVENTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
76th Hindoostan. 1787–1812 76th Foot. 1812——	Scarlet, 1787—.	Scarlet, 1787—.	Bangalore, 1791. Savendroog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Allyghur, 1803. Delhi, 1803. Agra, 1803. Leswarree, 1803. Deig, 1804. Bhurtpore, 1805.	Hindoostan, 1788–1806. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1813–1814. Plattsburg, 1814.

The Regiment was raised at Chatham for service in India.

It bears "The Elephant," which badge was given in testimony of its exemplary valour during its service in India; and it was also presented by the East India Company in 1808 with honorary Colours.

It, with the 8th Hussars, captured 44 stand of Colours and 72 guns at the battle of Leswarree, 1803.

It was nicknamed in 1806 "The Immortals" from most of the men having been wounded; also "The Pigs" from its badge, and "The Old Seven and Sixpennies" from its number, and the amount of a Lieutenant's pay.

The first Regiment numbered the 76th was raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1764.

The second was the 76th Macdonald Highlanders, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1784.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
77th Foot. 1787–1807 77th East Middlesex. 1807–1876 77th East Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own). 1876——	Scarlet, 1787—.	Yellow, —.	Seringapatam, 1799. Flushing, 1809. El-Bodon, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812.	Peninsula, 1811–1814. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855.

The Regiment was raised in Middlesex for service in India.

It bears "The Plume of the Prince of Wales," also "The Duke of Cambridge's Coronet and Cypher."

It was nicknamed "The Pot-Hooks" from the two sevens—its number.

The first Regiment numbered 77th was the 77th Montgomery Highlanders, or First Highland Battalion, raised in 1757. It served in Canada, 1758 to 1760, and at Havannah, 1762, and was disbanded 1763.

The second was the 77th Atholl Highlanders raised in 1778, and disbanded 1783.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
78th Highland (Ross-shire Buffs). 1793——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Buff, 1793—.	Nimeguen, 1794. Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1794–1795. Ahmednugger, 1803. Assaye, 1803. Argaum, 1803. Maida, 1806. Rosetta, 1807. Egypt, 1807. Java, 1811.	Antwerp, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Persia, 1856–1857. Kooshab, 1857. Cawnpore, 1857. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised at Fort George.

It bears "The Elephant," which badge was given for its conduct at the battle of Assaye, 1803; and it was also presented by the East India Company with honorary Colours for that action.

Its motto is "Cuidich'r Rhi" (or "Help the King" or "He saved the King") which is the motto of the McKenzies, one of whom saved one of the Kings of Scotland; it is nicknamed from this "The King's Men."

The first Regiment numbered 78th was the 78th Fraser's Highlanders, or Second Highland Battalion, raised in 1757; it served at Louisbourg and Quebec, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was the 78th (Seaforth) Highlanders, now the 72nd, The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders.

SEVENTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
79th Highland. 1793–1804 79th Cameron Highlanders. 1804–1873 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. 1873——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Green, 1793–1873. Blue, 1873—.	Nimeguen, 1794. Flanders, 1794–1795. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Salamanca, 1812. Burgos, 1812.	Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Quatre-Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1815. Alma, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised at Stirling.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

The first Regiment numbered the 79th was raised in 1759; it served at Arcot, 1751, Plassey 1757, etc., and was disbanded in 1764; it lost thirty-nine officers killed in action during its short life of five years.

The second was the 79th Royal Liverpool Volunteers, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783. It was nicknamed "The Liverpool Blues."

EIGHTIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
80th Staffordshire Volunteers. 1793——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793—.	Flanders, 1794–1795. Egypt, 1801. Moodkee, 1845. Ferozeshah, 1845. Sobraon, 1846.	Rangoon, 1852. Pegu, 1852–1853. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Staffordshire.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It captured a gun at the battle of Ferozeshah, 1845.

It was nicknamed "The Staffordshire Knots."

The first Regiment numbered the 80th was the 80th Light-Armed Infantry; it served in Canada, 1758 to 1760, and was disbanded in 1764. Its uniform was Scarlet with Orange facings.

The second was the 80th Royal Edinburgh Volunteers raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
81st Loyal Lincoln Volunteers. 1793–1794 81st Foot. 1794–1833 81st Loyal Lincoln Volunteers. 1833——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Buff, 1793—.	Maida - - - - 1806. Ionian Islands - - - 1809. Corunna - - - - 1809. Flushing - - - - 1809. Peninsula - - - 1808–1814. Indian Mutiny - - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised at Lincoln, and it received its Title on its formation, from the Militia of that town volunteering in a body to it, combined with the family motto of its first Colonel, Albemarle Bertie; it is the only Regiment entitled "Loyal."

The first Regiment numbered the 81st was the 81st Invalids, it was made the 71st in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The second was the 81st Aberdeen Highlanders, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
82nd, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers. 1793——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793—.	Copenhagen, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Barrossa, 1811. Tarifa, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Maya, 1813.	Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Do., 1811–1814. Niagara, 1814. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was chiefly raised in Yorkshire and adjoining counties.

It received its Title and Badge of the Plume of the Prince of Wales when raised at the request of its Colonel, who was a gentleman of the Prince of Wales's household.

The first Regiment numbered the 82nd was the 82nd Invalids, made the 72nd in 1763, and formed into Independent Companies in 1769.

The second was the 82nd Duke of Hamilton's, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
83rd Foot. 1793–1859 83rd County of Dublin. 1859——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793—.	Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. El-Bodon, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812.	Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment is said to have been raised in Ireland.
It was nicknamed "Fitch's Grenadiers" from the small men and its first Colonel's name.
The first Regiment numbered the 83rd was disbanded in 1763.
The second was the 83rd Royal Glasgow Volunteers, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
84th Foot. 1793–1808 84th York and Lancaster. 1808——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793—.	Flanders, 1794–1795. Cape of Good Hope, 1795. Mauritius, 1810. Nive, 1813. Peninsula, 1813–1814.	India, 1796–1819. Cawnpore, 1857. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in the counties of York and Lancashire.
It bears "The Union Rose."
It received its Title in 1808 from the counties in which it was raised.
The first Regiment numbered the 84th was raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1764.
The second was "The Royal Highland Emigrants" raised in America in 1775, numbered the 84th in 1778, and disbanded in 1784.

EIGHTY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
85th, The Bucks Volunteers. 1793–1808 85th, The Bucks Volunteers Light Infantry. 1808–1815 85th, The Bucks Volunteers, or Duke of York's Own Light Infantry. 1815–1821 85th, Bucks Volunteers (The King's Light Infantry). 1821——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793–1821. Blue, 1821—.	Guildermalsen, 1795. Flanders, 1794–1795. Helder, 1799. Bergen, 1799. Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Flushing, 1809. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Badajos, 1812.	St. Sebastian, 1813. Bidassoa, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1811–1814. Bladensburg, 1814. New Orleans, 1815.

The Regiment was raised at Buckingham.

It bears the motto "Aucto splendore resurgo" which it received with its Title in 1815, for its distinguished conduct since 1813.

It was nicknamed "The Elegant Extracts" in 1812; also "The Young Bucks" in distinction to the 16th Buckinghamshire.

The first Regiment numbered the 85th was the 85th Royal Volunteers Light Infantry, raised in 1759, and disbanded 1763. Its uniform was Scarlet with Blue facings; it was the first Light Infantry Regiment in the service.

The second was raised in 1780, and was lost at sea on its passage home from Jamaica in 1783.

EIGHTY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
86th, The Shropshire Volunteers. 1793–1806 86th, The Leinster. 1806–1812 86th, Royal County Down. 1812——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793–1812. Blue, 1812—.	Egypt, 1801. Bhurtpore, 1805. Bourbon, 1810. India, 1799–1819.	Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Shropshire and adjoining counties.
It bears "The Harp and Crown" with the motto "Quis separabit?"; also "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.
It captured several Standards at the storming of Jhansie, 3rd April 1858.
The first Regiment numbered the 86th was raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1763.
The second was the 86th (or Rutland), raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
87th, The Prince of Wales's Irish. 1793–1811 87th, The Prince of Wales's Own Irish. 1811–1827 87th, The Royal Irish Fusiliers. 1827——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Green, 1793–1827. Blue, 1827—.	Flanders, 1794–1795. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Talavera, 1809. Mauritius, 1810. Barrossa, 1811. Tarifa, 1811. Vittoria, 1813. Nivelle, 1813.	Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Ava, 1826. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

It bears "The Plume of the Prince of Wales"; also "An Eagle with a wreath of Laurel" which with its Title was gained in 1811 from its capture, at the battle of Barrossa, of the Eagle of the 8th French Light Infantry; also "The Harp and Crown."

It was nicknamed "The old Fogs," also "The Faugh a Ballagh Boys" from "Fag an Bealac" or "Clear the way" its cry at Barrossa; also "The Eagle Takers."

The first Regiment numbered the 87th was the 87th Highland Volontiers, raised in 1759 from three companies of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. It served at Warbourg 1760, Campen 1760, and Wilhelmstahl 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783; it served as Marines in three general engagements of the Fleet commanded by Lord Rodney.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
88th, The Connaught Rangers. 1793——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Yellow, 1793—.	Flanders, 1794–1795. Grenada, 1796. Egypt, 1801. Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Talavera, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812.	Vittoria, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Pyrenees, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1809–1814. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Central India, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–58.

The Regiment was raised in Connaught from which province it took its Title.

It bears "The Harp and Crown" with the motto "Quis separabit?"; also "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It was nicknamed during the Peninsula War "The Devil's Own Connaught Boys" from its gallantry in action and irregularity in quarters.

The first Regiment numbered the 88th was the 88th Highland Volunteers raised in 1759. It served at Warbourg 1760, Campen 1760, and Wilhelmsthal 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

EIGHTY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
89th Foot. 1793–1866 89th, The Princess Victoria's. 1866——	Scarlet, 1793—.	Black, 1793—.	Flanders, 1794–1795. Malta, 1800. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Mauritius, 1810. Java, 1811.	Chrystler's Farm, 1813. Niagara, 1813. Ava, 1824–1826. Sevastopol, 1855. Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Ireland.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801; also "Princess Victoria's Coronet," which it received with its Title in 1866 on Her Majesty presenting it with new Colours, to replace those presented by her in 1833, when Princess Victoria.

It was nicknamed during the Irish Rebellion in 1798 "Blayney's Blood-hounds" from its Colonel's name and its skill in tracking Irish rebels; also "The Rollickers."

The first Regiment numbered the 89th was the 89th Gordon Highlanders, raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1765.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

NINETIETH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
90th, Perthshire Volunteers. 1794–1815 90th, Perthshire Volunteers Light Infantry. 1815——	Scarlet, 1794—.	Buff, 1794—.	Minorca, 1798. Mandora, 1801. Alexandria, 1801. Egypt, 1801. Martinique, 1809. Guadaloupe, 1810.	Cape of Good Hope, 1846. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in Perthshire.

It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.

It was nicknamed "Sir Thomas Graham's Perthshire Grey-breeks" from its Colonel's name when raised, and the colour of the men's breeches.

The first Regiment numbered the 90th was the 90th Irish Light Infantry, raised in 1759; it served at Havannah 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

NINETY-FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
98th Argyleshire Highlanders. 1794–1798 91st Argyleshire Highlanders. 1798–1809 91st Foot. 1809–1821 91st Argyleshire. 1821–1864 91st Argyleshire Highlanders. 1864–1872 91st Princess Louise's Argyleshire Highlanders. 1872——	Scarlet, 1794—.	Yellow, 1794—.	Cape of Good Hope, 1795. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Talavera, 1809. Pyrenees, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813.	Orthes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Bayonne, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1809. Peninsula, 1812–1814. Bergen-op-Zoom, 1814. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1846–1853.

The Regiment was raised at Stirling by the Duke of Argyle, from whom it received its Title.
It bears "The Princess Louise's Cypher and Coronet," and "The Boar's Head" with the motto "Ne obliviscaris."
The first Regiment numbered the 91st was raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1763; it had black facings.
The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.
The third was raised in 1793, and disbanded in 1798.

NINETY-SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
100th Gordon Highlanders. 1794–1798	Scarlet, 1794—.	Yellow, 1794—.	Helder, 1799.	Almaraj, 1812.
92nd Highland. 1798–1861			Crabbendam, 1799.	Vittoria, 1813.
92nd Gordon Highlanders. 1861——			Bergen, 1799.	Maya, 1813.
			Egmont-op-Zee, 1799.	Pyrenees, 1813.
			Mandora, 1801.	Nive, 1813.
			Alexandria, 1801.	Orthes, 1814.
			Egypt, 1801.	Peninsula, 1808–1809.
			Copenhagen, 1807.	Peninsula, 1810–1814.
			Corunna, 1809.	Quatre-Bras, 1815.
			Flushing, 1809.	Waterloo, 1815.
			Fuentes d'Onor, 1811.	Netherlands, 1815.
			Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811.	Indian Mutiny, 1858.

The Regiment was raised in Scotland.
It bears "The Sphinx" for Egypt, 1801.
The first Regiment numbered the 92nd was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763. It had Black facings.
The second was raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783. Its uniform was Scarlet with Buff facings.
The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1798.

NINETY-THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
93rd Highland. 1800–1861 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. 1861——	Scarlet, 1800—.	Yellow, 1800—.	Cape of Good Hope, 1806. New Orleans, 1815. Alma, 1854. Balaklava, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.	

The Regiment was formed from the Sutherland Fencible Highlanders.
The first Regiment numbered the 93rd was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763. It had Grey facings.
The second was raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783. Its uniform was Scarlet with Yellow facings.
The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1798.

NINETY-FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.		Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
		Uniform.	Facings.	
94th Foot.	1823——	Scarlet, 1823—.	Buff, 1823—.	

The Regiment was raised at Glasgow.

It bears "The Elephant" in memory of the Badge borne by the old 94th, which was disbanded in 1818.

It was nicknamed "The Garvies" from the lean recruits it obtained when raised.

The first Regiment numbered the 94th was the 94th Royal Welsh Volunteers raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783; its uniform was Scarlet with White facings.

The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded 1795.

The fourth was the "Scots Brigade" which had been in the Dutch service since 1586 until 1793, except from 1688 to 1691; it was then taken into the English service, and numbered 94th in 1802. It served at Seringapatam 1799, Argaum 1803, and during the Peninsula War at the defence of Matagorda 1810, and at Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; it was disbanded 1818. Its facings were Green.

NINETY-FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
95th Foot. 1823–1825 95th Derbyshire. 1825——	Scarlet, 1823—.	Yellow, 1823—.	Alma - - - - 1854. Inkerman - - - 1854. Sevastopol - - - 1855. Central India - - - 1858. Indian Mutiny - - - 1858.

The first Regiment numbered the 95th was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.
The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.
The third was raised in 1793, and disbanded in 1798.
The fourth was raised in 1800, and is now "The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade."
The fifth was formerly the 2nd Battalion of the 52nd Foot, made 96th in 1803, renumbered 95th in 1816, and disbanded in 1818. It facings were Buff.

NINETY-SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
96th Foot. 1824——	Scarlet, 1824—.	Yellow, 1824—.	New Zealand - - 1845–1847.

It bears "The Sphinx" in memory of the badge borne by the old 96th, disbanded in 1818.

The first Regiment numbered the 96th was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1793, and disbanded in 1798.

The fourth was formerly the second battalion of the 52nd Foot, made 96th in 1803, 95th in 1816, and disbanded in 1818.

The fifth was raised in 1798 as "The Queen's Germans," numbered 97th in 1802, and disbanded in 1818 as the 96th "Queen's Own." It served in Egypt, 1801, and during the Peninsula War. Its facings were Blue.

NINETY-SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
97th Foot. 1824–1826 97th, The Earl of Ulster's. 1826——	Scarlet, 1824—.	Sky Blue, 1824—.	Sevastopol - - - 1855. Lucknow - - - - 1858. Indian Mutiny - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised at Winchester.

It bears the motto "Quo fas et gloria ducunt."

It is nicknamed "The Celestials" from its facings.

The first Regiment numbered the 97th was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, disbanded in 1783; it served at the defence of Gibraltar, 1781–1783.

The third was the 97th Strathspey Highlanders, raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.

The fourth was raised in 1798 from foreigners at the capture of Minorca as "The Queen's Germans," numbered 97th in 1802; it served in Egypt 1801, and in the Peninsula War, and was disbanded as 96th Queen's Own in 1818. It had Blue facings.

The fifth was raised in 1804 as the 98th, and disbanded in 1818 as the 97th Foot. It had Buff facings.

NINETY-EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
98th Foot. 1824–1876 98th, Prince of Wales's. 1876——	Scarlet, 1824—.	White, 1824—.	China - - - - 1842. Punjaub - - - 1848–1849.

It bears "The Dragon" for China 1842; also "The Plume of the Prince of Wales."

The first Regiment numbered the 98th was raised in 1760, it served at Havannah 1762, and was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1794, and is now the 91st Princess Louise's Argyleshire Highlanders.

The fourth was raised in 1804, and was disbanded in 1818 as the 97th Foot.

The fifth was raised in 1804 as 99th, renumbered 98th "Prince of Wales's Tipperary," and was disbanded in 1818. Its facings were Yellow.

NINETY-NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
99th Foot. 1824–1832 99th Lanarkshire. 1832–1874 99th, The Duke of Edinburgh's. 1874——	Scarlet, 1824—.	Yellow, 1824—.	Pekin - - - - 1860. New Zealand - - 1845–1847.

The Regiment was raised in Lanarkshire.

It bears "The Duke of Edinburgh's Coronet and Cypher."

The first Regiment numbered the 99th was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was the 99th or Jamaica Regiment of Foot, raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1798.

The fourth was raised in 1804, received the title of "Prince of Wales's Tipperary" in 1811, and was disbanded in 1818 as the 98th. It had Yellow facings.

The fifth was raised in 1805 as the 100th, renumbered 99th in 1815, it was disbanded in 1818 as the "99th His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's County of Dublin." Its facings were Yellow.

HUNDREDTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian. 1858——	Scarlet, 1858—.	Blue, 1858—.	

The Regiment was raised in Canada.

It bears "The Plume of the Prince of Wales," also "A Maple Leaf."

The first Regiment numbered the 100th was the 100th Highlanders, raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780; it served in India from 1781 to 1784, during which time it lost 39 officers and 1,200 men killed in action and died of disease; it was disbanded in 1785.

The third was raised in 1794, and is now the 92nd "Gordon Highlanders."

The fourth was the "100th Prince Regent's County of Dublin," raised in 1805, and disbanded in 1818 as the 99th.

The fifth was raised in 1798 as the "New South Wales Corps," made 102nd in 1809, and was disbanded in 1818 as the 100th; its facings were yellow.

HUNDRED AND FIRST FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
East India Company's Bengal European Regiment. 1759–1840 East India Company's 1st Bengal European Regiment. 1840–1841 East India Company's 1st Bengal European Light Infantry. 1841–1846 East India Company's 1st Bengal European Fuziliers. 1846–1858 1st Bengal Fuziliers. 1858–1861 101st Royal Bengal Fuziliers. 1861——	Scarlet, 1759—.	Sky Blue, in 1826. Blue, 1846—.	Plassey, 1757. Condore, 1758. Buxar, 1764. Gujerat, 1763–1765. Porto Novo, 1781. Sholingur, 1781. Arnee, 1782. Cuddalore, 1783. Deig, 1804. Bhurtpore, 1805. Bhurtpore, 1826.	Affghanistan. 1839–1840. Ghuznee, 1839. Ferozeshah, 1845. Sobraon, 1846. Pegu, 1852–1853. Delhi, 1857. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was formed from three Companies of the East India Company's "Bombay European Regiment."
It received its Title in 1846 for its conduct in the Sutlej Campaign.
Its facings during the last century cannot be traced.
It was nicknamed "The Dirty Shirts" from fighting in its shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857.
The first Regiment numbered 101st was the 101st Highlanders raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.
The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.
The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.
The fourth was the "101st Duke of York's Irish" raised in 1805, and disbanded in 1816.

HUNDRED AND SECOND FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
East India Company's European Regiment. 1746–1830 East India Company's Madras European Regiment. 1830–1839 East India Company's 1st Madras European Regiment. 1839–1843 East India Company's 1st Madras European Fuziliers. 1843–1858 1st Madras Fuziliers. 1858–1861 102nd Royal Madras Fuziliers. 1861——	Scarlet, 1746—.	Buff, 1775–1776. Blue, 1776–1788. French Grey, 1788–1830. White, 1830–1843. Blue, 1843—.	Arcot, 1751. Plassey, 1757. Condore, 1758. Wyndewash, 1760. Sholingur, 1781. Arnee, 1782. Cuddalore, 1783. Bangalore, 1791. Nundy-Droog, 1791. Seringapatam, 1792. Pondicherry, 1793.	Amboyna, 1810. Ternate, 1810. Banda, 1810. Maheidpore, 1817. Asseerghur, 1819. Ava, 1824. Pegu, 1852–1853. Cawnpore, 1857. Lucknow, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was formed from Independent Companies that had existed in India from 1645.

It bears "The Royal Tiger" with the motto "Spectamur agendo," the Badge for its conduct at the battle of Nundy-Droog in 1791, and the motto in commemoration of its services under Lord Clive in India.

It is not known what was the colour of its facings before 1775.

It was nicknamed "The Lambs."

The first Regiment numbered the 102nd was the 102nd Queen's Royal Volunteers, raised in 1760; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1793, and disbanded in 1794.

The fourth was raised as "The New South Wales Corps" in 1798, numbered 102nd in 1809, and disbanded in 1816 as the 100th.

HUNDRED AND THIRD FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.	
	Uniform.	Facings.		
The Bombay Regiment. 1661–1668 East India Company's Bombay European Regiment. 1668–1839 East India Company's 1st Bombay European Regiment. 1839–1844 East India Company's 1st Bombay European Fuziliers. 1844–1858 1st Bombay Fuziliers. 1858–1861 103rd Royal Bombay Fuziliers. 1861——	Scarlet, 1661—.	Sea-Green, 1661–1759. White, 1759–1844. Blue, 1844—.	Plassey, 1757. Buxar, 1764. Carnatic, 1747–1783. Mysore, 1747–1783. Guzerat, 1780. Ahmedabad, 1780. Seringapatam, 1792. Kirkee, 1817.	Beni-Boo-Ally, 1821. Aden, 1839. Punjaub, 1848–1849. Mooltan, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in England for the purpose of taking possession of Bombay, part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, (Queen of King Charles II.); in compliment to her it received its facings.

It bears "The Royal Tiger" and "The Elephant," and its Title in 1844, for its services in India from 1747 to 1792.

It was nicknamed "The Old Toughs" from its seeing much service in India.

The first Regiment numbered the 103rd was the 103rd "Volunteer Hunters" raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was the 103rd "King's Irish" raised in 1781, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.

HUNDRED AND FOURTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 2nd Bengal European Regiment. 1839–1850 East India Company's 2nd Bengal European Fuziliers. 1850–1858 2nd Bengal Fuziliers. 1858–1861 104th Bengal Fuziliers. 1861——	Scarlet, 1839—.	Blue, 1839—.	Punjaub, 1848–1849. Chillianwallah, 1849. Goojerat, 1849. Pegu, 1852–1853. Delhi, 1857. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in India.

It received its Title in 1850 for its services in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848–1849.

Its officers are allowed to wear scarlet bands to their forage caps, as a mark of the distinguished services of the Regiment in India.

The first Regiment numbered the 104th was the 104th or the King's Volunteers, raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1781, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was the 104th Royal Manchester Volunteers, raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.

The fourth was raised in 1805, and disbanded in 1816.

HUNDRED AND FIFTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 2nd Madras European Light Infantry. 1839–1858 2nd Madras Light Infantry. 1858–1861 105th Madras Light Infantry. 1861——	Scarlet, 1839—.	Buff, 1839—.	

The Regiment was raised in India.

It bears the motto "Cede Nullis."

The first Regiment numbered the 105th was the 105th Queen's Own Royal Highlanders, raised in 1761, and so called in compliment to the wife of King George III.; it was disbanded in 1763.

The second was the 105th "Volunteers of Ireland," raised in 1781, and disbanded in 1783.

The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1796.

HUNDRED AND SIXTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry. 1839–1858 2nd Bombay Light Infantry. 1858–1861 106th Bombay Light Infantry. 1861——	Scarlet, 1839—.	Buff, 1839–1842. White, 1842—.	Persia - - - 1856–1857. Reshire - - - - 1856. Bushire - - - - 1856. Kooshab - - - 1857.

The Regiment was raised in India.
The first Regiment numbered the 106th was raised in 1761, and disbanded in 1763.
The second was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1796.

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 3rd Bengal European Regiment. 1854–1858 3rd Bengal Regiment. 1858–1861 107th Bengal Infantry. 1861——	Scarlet, 1854—.	White, 1854—.	Indian Mutiny - - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in India.

The first Regiment numbered the 107th was the "107th Queen's Royal British Volunteers," raised in 1761, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1796.

HUNDRED AND EIGHTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 3rd Madras European Regiment. 1854–1858 3rd Madras Regiment. 1858–1861 108th Madras Infantry. 1861——	Scarlet, 1854—.	Yellow, 1854—.	Central India - - - - 1858. Indian Mutiny - - - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in India.
The first Regiment numbered the 108th was raised in 1761, and disbanded in 1763.
The second was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.

HUNDRED AND NINTH FOOT.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
East India Company's 3rd Bombay European Regiment. 1854–1858 3rd Bombay Regiment. 1858–1861 109th Bombay Infantry. 1861——	Scarlet, 1854—.	White, 1854—.	Central India - - - - 1858. Indian Mutiny - - - 1857–1858.

The Regiment was raised in India, and in 1860 a number of men from the late German Legion were incorporated into the Regiment.

The first Regiment numbered the 109th was raised in 1761, and disbanded in 1763.

The second was the 109th Aberdeenshire, raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1795.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Titles.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facings.	Campaigns, Battles, &c.		
The Rifle Corps. 1800–1802 95th, or Rifle Corps. 1802–1816 Rifle Brigade. 1816–1862 The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. 1862——	Green, 1800—.	Black, 1800—.	Buenos Ayres, 1806. Monte-Video, 1807. Copenhagen, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Roleia, 1808. Vimiera, 1808. Corunna, 1809. Flushing, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Barrossa, 1811. Sabugal, 1811. Fuentes d'Onor, 1811. Tarifa, 1811.	Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812. Badajos, 1812. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria, 1813. St. Sebastian, 1813. Nivelle, 1813. Nive, 1813. Orthes, 1814. Tarbes, 1814. Toulouse, 1814. Peninsula, 1808–1814. Antwerp, 1814. New Orleans, 1814.	Quatre Bras, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Netherlands, 1814–1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1846–1853. Alma, 1854. Inkerman, 1854. Sevastopol, 1855. Lucknow, 1858. Indian Mutiny, 1857–1858. Ashantee, 1874.

The Regiment was raised from detachments of the 1st, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 49th, 55th, 67th, 69th, 71st, 72nd, 79th, 85th, and 92nd Regiments of Foot, and was then commonly known as "Manningham's Sharpshooters" from its Colonel's name, and its being armed with rifles.

It bore a "Bugle Horn" before the badge of "The Maltese Cross" was adopted, which probably took place when the names of victories were first granted. It was at first surmounted with a figure of "Fame." The Cross was surmounted by a Crown about 1830.

It ranks next to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

It is nicknamed "The Sweeps" from its dark coloured uniform.

ROYAL MARINES.

Titles.	Colour of		Campaigns, Battles, &c.
	Uniform.	Facings.	
Marines. 1755–1802 Royal Marines. 1802——	Scarlet, 1755—.	White, 1755–1802. Blue, 1802—.	In consequence of the Corps representing many Regiments, its services are too numerous to be recorded.

It bears "The Globe" with motto "Per Mare, per Terram"; also "The Crown," "The Anchor and Laurel" for its services at Belle Isle in 1761, and "The Royal Cypher."

It received its Title in 1802, in commemoration of its services during the late war.

It was nicknamed by the French at Belle Isle "The little Grenadiers" from its wearing grenadier caps; and is now known as "The Jollies."

It ranks next to the 49th Princess Charlotte of Wales's, having been raised after that Regiment, and before the 50th Queen's Own.

It is composed of "Royal Marine Artillery" raised in 1804, and "Royal Marine Light Infantry." It received this Title in 1855.

The first Regiment especially raised for sea service was "His Royal Highness The Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment," raised in 1664. Its uniform was Yellow with Scarlet facings. It was incorporated into the present Coldstream Guards in 1689.

Six Marine Regiments were raised in 1702, three were disbanded in 1713, and the others are the present 30th Cambridgeshire, the 31st Huntingdonshire, and the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry.

The present 6th Royal First Warwickshire, 19th Princess of Wales's Own, 20th East Devonshire, 34th Cumberland, 35th Royal Sussex, and 36th Herefordshire, were placed on the Marine Establishment for sea service in 1702, and served as Marines for some years.

In 1739 six Regiments of Marines were formed, and four more in 1740; their facings were as follows:—
1st Regiment, Yellow; 2nd, Green; 3rd, Yellow; 4th, White; 5th, Yellow; 6th, Green; 7th, White; 8th, Yellow; 9th, Buff; 10th, Yellow. They were all disbanded in 1748.

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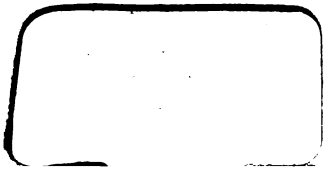

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